

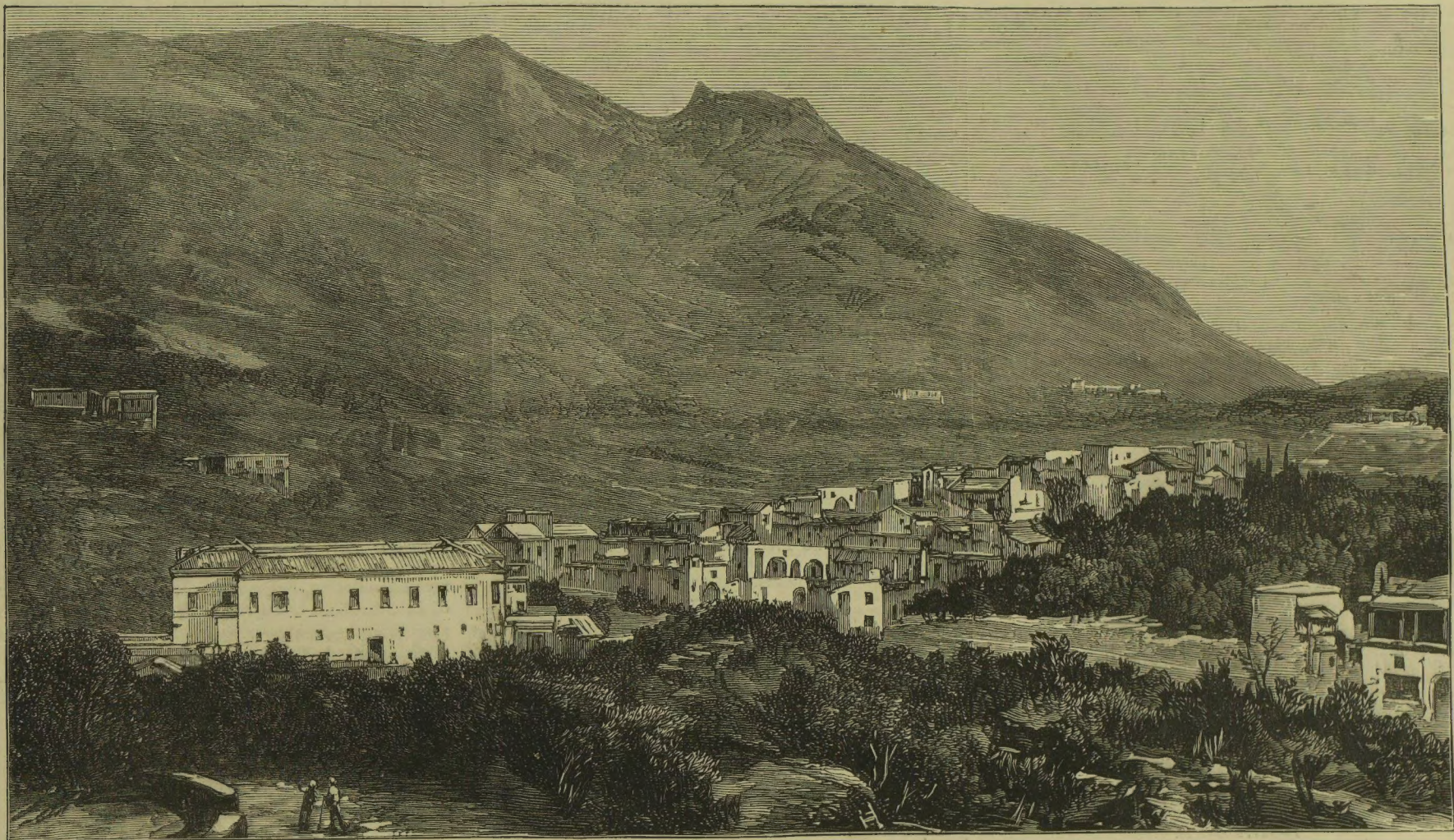
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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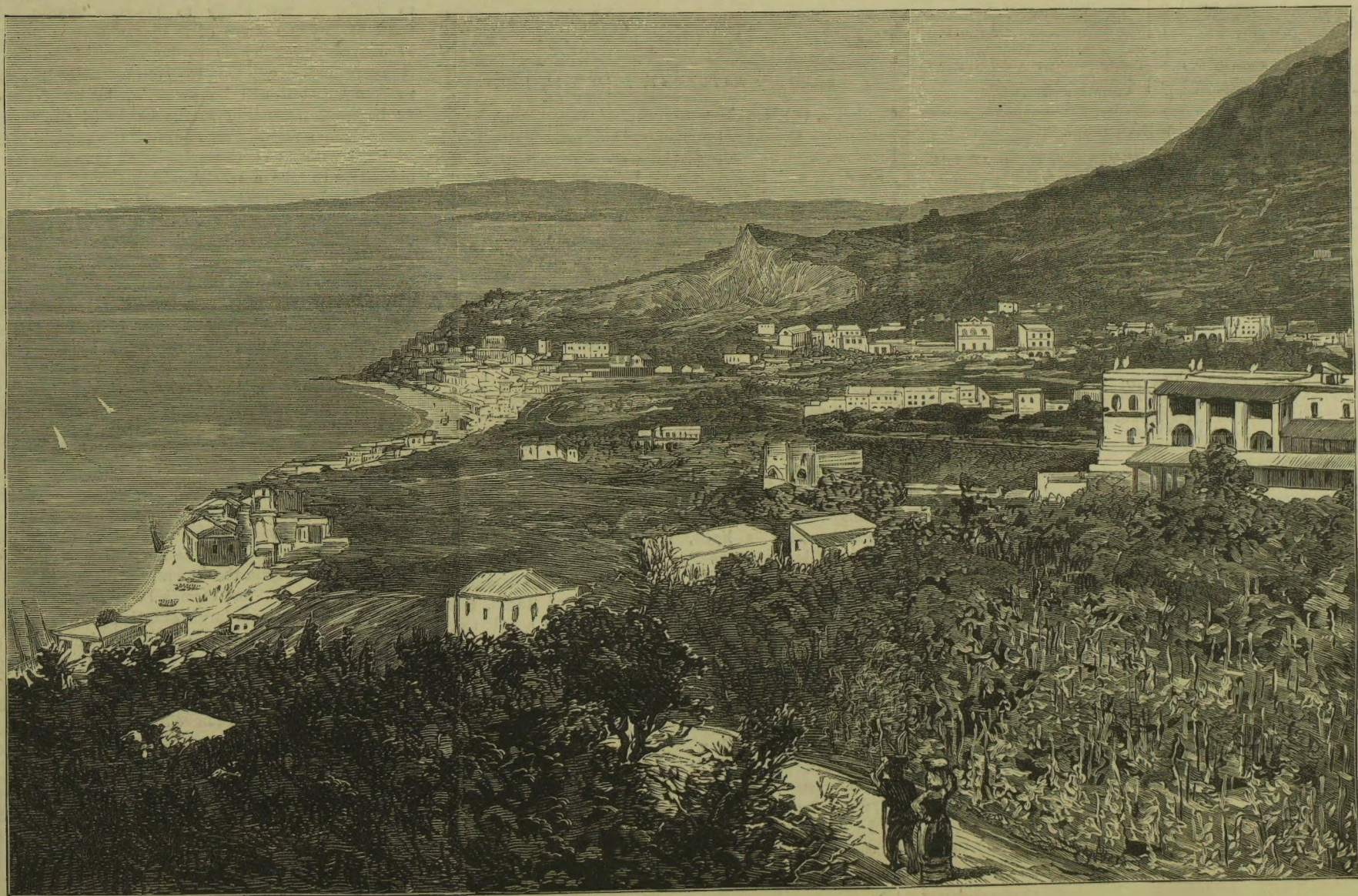
No. 2182.—VOL. LXXVIII.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1881.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS **SIXPENCE.**
By Post, 6^d.



CASAMICCIOLA AND MOUNT EPOMEO, IN THE ISLAND OF ISCHIA, BAY OF NAPLES.



CASAMICCIOLA (ISLE OF ISCHIA), THE SCENE OF THE EARTHQUAKE ON THE 4TH INST.—SEE PAGE 246.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at 8, Whitehall, Lady Carrington, of a daughter.
On the 2nd inst., at Ochertyre, Crieff, Perthshire, Lady Keith Murray, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at 5, Great Stanhope-street, Emily Harriet, Dowager Lady Raglan, widow of Field Marshal Lord Raglan, in the 89th year of her age.
On the 6th inst., at Ochertyre, Crieff, Perthshire, Ione, wife of Sir Patrick Keith Murray, aged 35.
On the 22nd ult., at Florence, the Countess Julia Matilda Moretti, daughter of the late Sir John Burke, of Glinisk.
On the 5th inst., at 24, Upper Brook-street, the Hon. Mrs. R. Meade, aged 27.
At Sumnerville, South Carolina, Feb. 18, Edward Brenton Archibald, only son of E. M. Archibald, C.B., her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at New York, aged 38 years.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 19.

SUNDAY, MARCH 13.

Second Sunday in Lent.
Morning Lessons: Gen. xxvii. 1-41; Mark xi. 1-27. Evening Lessons: Gen. xxviii. or xxxii.; 1 Cor. 6.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., uncertain; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Dean of Llandaff.
St. James's, noon, the Bishop of Peterborough.

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

Humbert I., King of Italy, born, 1844.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. G. Phillips Bevan on the Gold and Silver Mines of the World).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m. (election of gold medallist, &c.).

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

Full moon, 10.37 p.m.
Humane Society, 3.30 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Schäfer on the Blood).
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m.
London Institution, at 8 (Professor De Chaumont, F.R.S., on Sanitary Assurance).
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Tide Gauges, &c.; Mr. D. Phillips on the Endurance of Iron and Mild Steel).

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

Death of the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother, 1861.
College of Physicians, Gulstonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Coupland on Anemia; and on Friday).
Bankers' Institute, 6 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Society, noon.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Colonel F. Beaumont on the Compound Air Engine).

THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

St. Patrick.
Accession of William III., King of the Netherlands, 1849.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. H. H. Statham on Ornament).
Ascham Society, 8.30 p.m. (Rev. Brooke Lambert on Educational Reformers).
Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. R. E. Middleton on House Drainage).
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Historical Society, 8 p.m.
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, born, 1848.
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Dr. W. H. Stone on Musical Pitch, 9 p.m.).
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. R. Phene Spiers on Holland).

SATURDAY, MARCH 19.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Rev. H. R. Hume on Some American Humourists—Washington Irving).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, from 4 a.m. to next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in Miles.	In.
Feb. 27	29.803	32.5	26.0	79	8	39.0	29.0	NE. ENE.	179	0.025
28	29.750	29.9	24.5	82	7	35.0	26.5	SE. N.	212	0.000
1	30.088	32.4	21.9	69	2	41.0	25.1	W. NNW.	168	0.000
2	30.271	36.6	26.8	71	5	43.5	28.1	WSW. SE.	142	0.000
3	29.947	37.2	28.3	73	10	39.2	33.1	ESE. SE.	516	0.225
4	29.450	41.6	41.2	98	10	48.4	36.9	ESE. E.	343	0.535
5	29.365	51.6	46.1	93	10	56.6	45.5	S. SE. SW.	286	0.500

* Snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.831	29.724	30.066	30.203	30.005	29.505	29.363
Temperature of Air	34.0	31.3	31.2	34.0	37.2	39.2	39.1
Temperature of Evaporation	31.8	2.8	29.0	30.8	35.0	39.4	49.2
Direction of Wind	ENE.	N.	NNW.	WSW.	SE.	E.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 19.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 25 10 50	1 10 1 30	1 47 1 2	2 20 2 33	2 50 1 3	3 20 3 33	3 52 4 10

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY SWISS ARTISTS, instituted by the CERCLE DES BEAUX ARTS OF GENEVA, 168, NEW BOND-STREET. WILL OPEN MARCH 14. Admission, One Shilling.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity.")—The Times and "THE ASCENSION."—"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM."—"CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. Is.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays at 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton on Sundays at 8.30 p.m.
EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train.
(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

THE MARTYR OF ANTIOCH (Arthur Sullivan).—On

FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 18, a performance of this work will be given in ST. JAMES'S HALL, with the original cast, as performed at the Leeds Festival. Conducted by the Composer. Vocalists: Madame Albani, Madame Patey; Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. J. Blower, and Mr. Frederick King. Full Orchestra and Mr. Faulkner Leigh's Choir. Organist, Dr. Staher. The first part of the programme will include Spohr's Cantata, GOD, THOU ART GREAT. Vocalists: Miss Annie Marriot, Miss Josephine Cravins; Mr. Faulkner Leigh and Mr. J. Blower. Conductor, Mr. T. Wingham. Commence at Eight o'clock. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Back of Area, 3s. Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Austin's, 25, Piccadilly; Chappell's, New Bond-street; and the usual Agents.

LAMOUREUX CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.

Vocalists—Madame Brunet-Lafleur and Madame Patey. Orchestra of 100 performers. Conductor, Mr. Charles Lamoureux (Artistic Director of the Grand Opera, Paris). Leader, Mr. Saluton. FIRST CONCERT, TUESDAY EVENING NEXT. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s., and 2s. 6d., at Austin's, St. James's Hall, and the usual Agents.

LAMOUREUX CONCERTS.—Programme of the First

Concert, TUESDAY EVENING NEXT.—Overture, "Du Carnaval Romain" (Berlioz); "Symphonie in F" (op. 12) (Th. Gouvy); allegro, scherzo, andante con moto, finale, M. Sainton; "Air d'Alceste" (Divinités du Styx) (Glück); Madame Brunet-Lafleur; "Symphonie Espagnole" (op. 21), for violin and orchestra (E. Lalo), M. Sainton; "Aurora," morceau for contralto and orchestra (B. Godard); Madame Patey; "Réverie du soir," for orchestra (Extrait de la Suite Algérienne (Saint-Saëns); duo, "Beatrice et Benedict" (Berlioz); Madame Brunet-Lafleur and Madame Patey; Divertissement des "Erlinnyes" (J. Massenet); Danse Grecque, La Troyenne regrettant sa patrie; Finale (a), Introduction et Romance; (b), Air, "La Statue" (E. Lalo); Madame Brunet-Lafleur; "Marche Hongroise" (Dannation de Faust) (Berlioz).

LYCEUM.—PROSPECTIVE ARRANGEMENTS.—Mr.

IRVING has much pleasure in announcing that, in compliance with a generally expressed wish of the public, he has made arrangements for varying the Lyceum programme, and has decided to withdraw, in the full tide of its success, "The Cordon Brothers," the last performance of which will take place on Saturday Evening, April 9, its 18th representation.

On SATURDAY, APRIL 16, the Summer Season will commence, when will be produced THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM—Doriot, Mr. Irving; Letitia Hardy, Miss Ellen Terry. Preceded by Alfred Pennyson's Tragedy, THE CUP. Mr. Irving is gratified in being able to inform the Public that on MONDAY, MAY 2, a series of SPECIAL PERFORMANCES will commence, when Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will appear, in conjunction with Mr. IRVING and Miss ELLEN TERRY, in Shakespeare's Tragedy OTHELLO. These Special Representations will be on each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. On these Evenings of the first week, May 2, 4, and 6, Mr. Booth will appear as Othello, and Mr. Irving as Iago. The following week—viz., May 9, 11, and 13—Mr. Irving will appear as Othello, and Mr. Booth as Iago. Othello and Iago will continue to be thus alternated, week by week, during this special engagement. For these performances the prices for the Stalls, Dress Circle, and Private Boxes will be raised—Stalls, £1 1s.; Dress Circle, 10s.; Private Boxes, £2 2s. so 45 5s. The prices for the rest of the house—viz., Upper Circle, Amphitheatre, Pit, and Gallery—will remain as usual. On each of the intervening evenings—viz., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, during this special engagement, THE CUP and THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM will be played.

The Summer Season will terminate at the end of July, and before its close Mr. IRVING, in conjunction with Miss ELLEN TERRY, will appear in the following Plays from the Lyceum repertoire:

HAMLET, MERCHANT OF VENICE, CHARLES I., and EUGENE ARAM. On Sept. 5, the entire Lyceum Company will commence a Tour of Great Britain and Ireland, and will be absent from London until the end of December.—LYCEUM.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr.

Henry Irving.—THE CUP—THE COSICAN BROTHERS.—Alfred Pennyson's Tragedy, at 7.45.—Miss Ellen Terry. Irving, Mr. Periss. THE COSICAN BROTHERS, at 9.30.—Mr. Irving (Box Office Mr. Hurst), open 10 to 12. Seats booked by letter or telegram. Last Two Morning Performances of THE CUP Saturdays, March 12 and 13.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT,

THE TURQUOISE RING, by G. W. Godfrey, Music by Lionel Benson. A New Musical Sketch, OUR INSTITUTE, by Mr. Corney Grain; and a New Second Piece, ALL AT SEA, by Arthur Law, Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight, Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s.

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Three months, 7s. Christmas Quarter, 8s. 3d.

Copies will be supplied direct from the Office to any part of the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands, for any period, at the rate of 6d. for each Number, paid in advance.

ABROAD.

The yearly subscription abroad is 36s. 4d. (on thin paper, 32s.), with the following exceptions:—

To Aden, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Java, Labuan, Mozambique Penang, Philippine Islands, Sarawak, Singapore, and Zanzibar, 41s. (thin paper, 34s.)
To the Hawaiian Islands, Madagascar (except St. Mary), and Paraguay, 45s. (on thin paper, 36s. 4d.)

Subscribers are specially advised to order the thick paper edition, the appearance of the engravings in the thin paper copies being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication, irrespective of the departure of the mails.

Subscriptions must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 198, Strand, in English money; by cheque crossed the Union Bank of London; or by Post-Office Order, payable at the East Strand Post Office, to George C. Leighton, of 198, Strand, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1881.

Candahar, the War in the Transvaal, the dilatory negotiations at Constantinople in regard to the Turco-Greek Frontier, the attitude of Albania, the menace of the Ashantees, and, coming nearer home, the progress of the Peace Preservation Bill, the backward state of Parliamentary business in the House of Commons and the best way of meeting it,—are questions, each and all, pressing for serious consideration. If we choose the first named it is not because the others are less urgent, but because we can treat of it as a seemingly settled matter, and because upon certain points of it something has to be said which well deserves public notice and reflection.

Two policies, as our readers are well aware, are in conflict on the question of the proximate retirement of the British Troops from South Afghanistan or the retention of Candahar under the authority of the Empress of India. The two nights' debate in the House of Lords last week on this subject, pretty nearly exhausts all that can be said upon it, as what we may describe as a local question affecting the relation of Afghanistan to India. Regarding it simply in this light, that is, which of the two policies will confer greater advantage upon India, the authorities, military and civil, both in India and at home, are divided. Former Viceroys of India, from the time of the Sepoy Mutiny, uniformly acted upon the belief that any extension of British authority into Afghanistan proper was rather to be avoided than sought for. Such was evidently the opinion of Lord Beaconsfield's Administration when the Treaty of Gundamak was concluded. There may be reasons that have since been discovered which have induced those who sanctioned the aforesaid Treaty to yield to different conclusions upon the matter; but those conclusions can only have been based upon the concern they felt for the welfare of her Majesty's Indian subjects. They have a right to be credited with patriotic motives, whatever their judgment may have been. Circumstances may, in their view, have rendered expedient, for the future, what, in accordance with traditional practice, they repudiated at first

blush. The motive may well have been the same in either case, or in both; and that motive, as we have said, was, in the main, a regard for the interests of India.

Now, we have no intention whatever, much less a wish, to under estimate the importance of India. It came into our hands piecemeal, and, on the lowest scale of political morality, it has to be confessed that the manner in which the transition was effected cannot find an enlightened justification. But we are there. The possession has been handed down to us. We are bound by multitudinous obligations to stand firm at the post which has been assigned to us by events. We could not leave India without leaving behind us a possibility—we may almost say a certainty—of anarchical violence from Cape Comorin to the Indus, from Bombay to Calcutta. The chief benefit we have derived from it is to be found in its aptitude to develop the higher qualities of statesmanship of the men to whom the administration of its affairs, military and civil, has been intrusted. India opens to our young men at home a fine field for the exercise and, consequently, the discipline of those traits of character which go to make successful rulers. In other and ordinary respects it is, perhaps, a question whether our Eastern Dependency gives, or receives, the larger share of benefit. Our interest in India is chiefly based upon the duties we feel bound to discharge towards its various populations. We cannot give it up, for the sufficient reason that we have incurred responsibilities to it which duty compels us to recognise.

But—and it is to this that we wish to call attention—India is not the world. The care of India does not set aside all other rules of political expedience or morality. It does not constitute a sufficiently broad base to construct upon it a new code of international right and obligation. When we speak of the relations between India and Afghanistan as merely local and limited, we take it for granted that the convenience of Indian Administration cannot be held to govern those larger laws of Empire to which civilised mankind have agreed to do homage. Now the real conflict between the two policies, which have been respectively advocated in the House of Lords, may have local consideration for their recommendation, but really belong to a much higher class of international questions. There is a tendency in the present day—perhaps inseparable from certain conditions of civilisation—to manage the political affairs of men by the instrumentality of large Empires—England, America, Russia, Germany, Austria, Turkey—may be referred to as instances of this. There is much to be said in favour of this order of crystallisation of men's affairs, while there is no doubt that it largely detracts from the freedom and happiness of the populations included in it. This, however, is a matter upon which we have no intention to enter at present. We have noticed this modern tendency with a view merely to point out that what is called the "forward" policy, in its application to the relations of Afghanistan to India, is not likely to be, nor indeed can be, fixed at any one stage of it by the will of our Rulers. If British authority is to be extended to Candahar, it must move onward to Herat. When, again, it reaches Herat it will be propelled by what may seem to be local necessities to the banks of the Oxus. We cannot take a forward step beyond the natural boundary of India without encountering what may seem to be an obligation to take a second and a third. The safety of India may be our pretext, in each case, and to individual judgment may appear to be a justifying reason; but in over-stepping the boundaries of international obligation we break away from the only force which can restrain us within the limits prescribed by the higher reason. We might, if space would allow, explain why this must be, and why, when rules of national morality, right, and obligation are set aside by the deliberate choice of great governing Powers, the latter expose themselves to a force of gravitation similar to that which acts upon men who rush over the brink of a steep incline, and who find themselves utterly unable to stop until they are brought up by some intervening object which may most likely prove their ruin. The real question respecting Candahar is whether India—that is, England—is justified in incurring this obvious risk with a view to any duty or profit which may ultimately arise from it. The majority of the Peers urge the experiment. What the majority in the Commons will say to it may be easily conjectured, but cannot be presently ascertained. It is, however, a much larger question than it seems to be. We might almost say, in the political phraseology of the time, it involves a "new departure" into unknown space—"a leap in the dark," which may involve consequences far more serious to the government of the world than any domestic Reform Bill we have had to do with.

Judgment has been given by the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords in the Dysart Peerage case in favour of the claim of William John Manners, their Lordships throwing aside the claim of Elizabeth Ackford's son.

The Dublin Gazette of yesterday week contains the proclamations of the Lord Lieutenant and the Privy Council, placing counties Clare, Galway, Leitrim, Kerry, Limerick, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo, and ten baronies in the West Riding of Cork, under the operations of the Coercion Act. Several arrests have been made under the Act.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

On or about the Seventeenth of May next, so the public are authoritatively informed, the revised version of the New Testament is to be published; and simultaneously with the revised English version there will be published by the University presses the Greek text of the revisers' readings, in three sizes. The revised version, it is also stated, is the joint "property" of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. This I do not quite understand; and I daresay that vast numbers of people will share with me the inability to comprehend what "property" there can be in a corrected translation of the text of the Scriptures. I have not the slightest doubt that such "property" can be legally asserted, and, for a time, allowed; but (owing to ignorance) I am anxious to learn how far University copyright in the New Testament can extend.

Meanwhile that exemplary race of beings the American publishers are taking steps equally energetic and edifying to show that the academical proprietors of the new Revised Version have no rights which they, the American booksellers, feel bound to respect. Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin have done excellent service by pointing out, in a communication addressed to a contemporary, that the first English "manufactured" copies of the Revised Version will (owing to grievously burdensome import duties) be sold at a very high price, say ten dollars a copy, in the United States; and that, to meet the demands of the hundreds of thousands of Americans who are burning to learn in what the alterations effected in the Authorised Version will consist, arrangements have been made "on the other side" to pirate the British product on an unprecedentedly colossal scale.

The entire work is to be put into type "inside of twenty-four hours" from the time a printed copy of the English edition can be procured; and within three days at least ten thousand copies will be bound, ready for delivery to intending purchasers. "It will be printed in large, beautiful type, neatly and strongly bound in cloth, in a volume of about five hundred pages, and sold at the nominal price of thirty cents."

I note in Evelyn's "Diary," under date of Oct. 22, 1658, the following reference to the interment of Cromwell:—"Saw the superb funeral of the Protector. He was carried from Somerset House in a velvet bed of state, drawn by six horses hounded with the same: the pall held up by his new Lords; Oliver lying in effigy in Royal robes, and crown'd with a crown, sceptre, and globe, like a King; the pendants and guidons were carried by the officers of the Army; and the Imperial banner, achievements, &c., by the heralds in their coats. . . . In this equipage they proceeded to Westminster: but it was the joyfulest funeral I ever saw; for there were none that cried but dogs, which the soldiers hooted away with a barbarous noise, dfinking and taking tobacco in the streets as they went."

I refer to this note of the statement of a manifestly honest and trustworthy eye-witness of a particular event; but who yet might be (as there can be no doubt that eye-witnesses often have been) mistaken. Take another instance: in the account of the funeral of the Great Duke in Mr. Carlyle's *Reminiscences*. One reads in that fascinating book "From Bath House we saw his funeral a while after; and, to our disgust, in one of the mourning coaches some official or dignitary reading a newspaper."

Now, a correspondent of the *Times* who, on the day in question in 1852, enjoyed exceptional facilities for viewing the funeral procession at the distance of a few paces, and from several points of view throughout its entire length, has pointed out that all the "officials and dignitaries" in the mourning coaches were furnished with large black-bordered printed programmes of the ceremonial, which programmes, by the spectators at the windows, might with the greatest ease have been mistaken for newspapers, and to which they frequently referred. On the whole, it would seem to be probable that no newspaper was read by any "official or dignitary" at the funeral; but that a large number of mourners did peruse and reperuse with much interest the official schedules which they held in their hands. Perhaps there were others besides dogs who cried at Cromwell's funeral. A famous sculptor, who was conversing with me on the subject, told me that he was in Australia when the Duke was buried; and that his niece, who had occupied a seat in the Cathedral during the service, made mention of the weirdly impressive sound in the vast edifice in the simultaneous rustle of thousands of sheets of paper when the leaves were turned.

Mem.: There has been a strange sameness these two hundred years past in the ordering of the pomp and circumstance of state funerals. The military and civil costumes have varied, of course, with the period; but the components of the pageant, and its marshalling, have been rarely altered. Thus the funeral of Protector Oliver served as a model for that of Monk, Duke of Albemarle. Of this the funeral of Marlborough was a faithful transcript; and the funeral of Nelson differed little from its three predecessors, save in the particular that a large number of sailors took part in the cortege. The only divergence from established usage in the case of the Duke was that the coffin was surmounted only by the cocked hat and sword and chivalric decorations of the deceased, and not by his waxen effigy. The waxen figure of Nelson, in full Admiral's uniform, is still preserved in Westminster Abbey.

The chairman of the Great Eastern Steam-Ship Company has written to the *Times*, mildly remonstrating against what he deems some scarcely deserved comments on the grand naval monument of the genius of Brunel, and the skill and energy of Scott Russell. The chairman stoutly denies that the floating castle, to which it was originally proposed to give the name of "the Leviathan," has not been a successful ship; and that all attempts to utilise her for commercial purposes

have ended in failure. In truth, the Great Eastern has done noble service over and over again, in successfully laying the Atlantic and other submarine telegraph cables. Owing to the severe depression which has so long prevailed in the shipping interest, the Great Eastern has been for a considerable time "out of collar," but she is now ready to resume her position as a commercial enterprise, and overtures for chartering her are not wanting. I wish the noble argosy good luck, with all my heart.

I have, I confess, a sentimental fondness for the Great Eastern. I was on board her on her trial-trip from Deptford to Portland Roads in September, 1859. You will remember that when the Great Ship was off Beachy Head the "steam jacket" round one of the masts, through the incapacity of the generated steam to find a vent, burst. Ten firemen were scalded to death in the stokehole, and several others miserably hurt. The sufferings of the wounded were very dreadful during the night; but I well remember (we had no ladies on board) how tenderly the scalded men were nursed and watched, not only by the medical officers, but by a number of volunteers, among whom I remember the then Marquis of Stafford, now Duke of Sutherland, and Lord Alfred Paget.

By the former nobleman was made the happy discovery that the inner linings of the curtains were composed of cotton wool. Straightway Lord Stafford set to work ripping up the curtains; and the wool, soaked in oil, was laid in sheets on the limbs of the poor sufferers. It was very wretched, when we slowly steamed the next day into Portland Roads, to find banners waving, brass bands playing, bells ringing, and tenders with municipal dignitaries and gaily-dressed ladies coming out to welcome us, when our own flag was at half mast, and we had ten corpses on board.

The ship was full of celebrities. Among them was the late Herbert Ingram, the founder of this Journal, with which, in 1859, I had not any connection. Curiously enough, it is to a circumstance connected with this gentleman that there was due (under Providence) my own escape from death when the explosion occurred. I had intended as soon as luncheon was concluded to repair to my cabin in order to post up my diary; but when the meal was over sundry of my colleagues in journalism remaining behind in the saloon proposed drinking Herbert Ingram's health. It was Mr. Murphy, of the *Daily News*, I think, who was on his legs, expatiating on Mr. Ingram's good qualities, when we suddenly heard a tremendous report. Then there was a sharp pattering sound, as of hail falling on the table. That was a shower of broken glass from the skylights. Then the vast saloon was completely filled by a cloud of dusty steam clinging to you and covering you with minute débris of wood; and then, somehow or another, we all rushed on deck. I found that the state-room which, in conjunction with a friend, I had occupied, had been blown to pieces. Nothing was left but one shattered bulkhead, with the brass plate bearing the number of the berth. All the rest, furniture, bed-clothes, washing apparatus, with our portmanteaus and my unfortunate diary, had "gone up."

Archibald Forbes writes me from Cobourg, Ontario, to tell me the pleasant news that he has been doing splendidly in the East and Western States of the Union and in Canada. I knew full well that in every section of the States and of the Dominion this brilliant writer, brave soldier, and good fellow, would meet with an enthusiastic welcome. At Cincinnati he lectured to an audience of two thousand persons in a house designed to seat only about eighteen hundred; so that as the ladies were sitting *à la Turque* all about the platform the lecturer could not "tramp about" while he was lecturing. "Tramping about" is a great relief under these circumstances. The best platform "trampler" whom I remember to have seen and heard was Father Ignatius (not Brother Ignatius of Llanthony Abbey, but the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Spencer, who became a Roman Catholic monk), and who had the further advantage of a tall staff, surmounted by a Cross, which was of great help to him, now for resting purposes and now for emphasising his periods.

Lecturing in summer time in the States is an unprofitable pursuit; so, on the Seventh of May, Mr. Forbes purposes to embark from San Francisco for Australia, with the view of lecturing in our Australasian dependencies until the beginning of October, when he will return by sea to Frisco for a second winter's campaign in the States. "The career of a lecturer here," characteristically concludes Mr. Forbes, "is this. The first year he is making his reputation; the second year he is making his 'pile'; the third year he is 'fizzling out.'" This advice may be useful to intending lecturers in the States. But, if Dr. Benjamin Richardson would go to America, I will venture to predict that the first or probationary year might be dispensed with. The Doctor's reputation, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is already made. With respect to Mr. Forbes, I hope that he will make his "pile," and a big pile too, of dollars; and come home ere the slightest sounds of "fizzling out" become audible.

It is with unfeigned regret that I have to announce the death of one of my oldest, kindest, and most valued schoolmasters. I learned more from him than I did from any other of my preceptors; although I was full five-and-twenty years of age ere I became his pupil. The deceased was born in Beaufort-buildings, Strand, on the third of January, 1808, and his sponsors were Messrs. Robert and Leigh Hunt. The latter you may have heard of as the author of "Rimini" and "The Legend of Florence." My defunct and beloved pedagogue (whose motto throughout his long life was that "Party is the Madness of Many for the Gain of a Few") was christened "Examiner."

Yes; the *Examiner* newspaper, after a chequered existence of seventy-two years, is dead. The causes of dissolution were long deficient circulation, consequent disorder in the "chest," and ultimate atrophy. For the first twenty years of its career it

was one of the very brightest ornaments of British journalism. In its earlier volumes will be found much of the finest writing of Leigh Hunt himself, Hazlitt, and Benjamin R. Haydon. Something, too, of Barry Cornwall, and a little, I think, of Shelley and of Charles Lamb. But it would be well worth the while of the accomplished bibliographer of Dickens and Thackeray to endeavour to lift that veil of the anonymous which yet shrouds some of the noblest of the articles in the early *Examiners*. There were plenty of reasons, then, for preserving the anonymous. Sir Vicary Gibbs was one of the Law officers of the Crown; and *ex officio* informations against Liberal newspapers were as plentiful as blackberries.

It is curious to note in the first number a long leading article of Leigh Hunt (the little indexing hand in the left bottom corner denotes the article to be of his writing) "On the Separation of Russia from the British Interest." The Liberals, or "Reformists," as they termed themselves, were then strong anti-Russians. It is more curious to find in the prospectus a grave announcement that no advertisements would be admitted into the *Examiner*. Puffs, likewise, are sternly repudiated. "The public," writes Leigh Hunt, loftily, "shall neither be tempted to listen to somebody in the shape of a wit who turns out to be a lottery-office keeper, nor seduced to hear a magnificent oration which finishes by retreating into a peruke or rolling off into a blacking ball."

Setting puffs altogether on one side, I find that the Brothers Hunt adhered for more than ten years to their high-minded but essentially unbusiness-like determination not to admit advertisements into their paper. The price of a copy was eightpence; out of this the Government took fourpence for stamp duty. In later years, when Albany Fonblanque, John Forster, and (occasionally) Thomas Noon Talfourd, were the pillars of the *Examiner*, as many advertisements were inserted as the proprietors were able to procure. Irony of Fate! If the Brothers Hunt had consented, in the first instance, to receive advertisements, the paper might have become a splendid property, and John and Leigh might have left large fortunes to their children.

Why I call the defunct paper one of my schoolmasters can be very briefly explained. A set of the *Examiner*, from 1808 to 1841; of the *Spectator*, from 1836 to 1851; of the *John Bull*, from 1820 to 1840; of the *Monthly Magazine*, from 1800 to 1820; and the complete works of Cobbett, formed my stock in trade when I set up in business as a journalist. The volumes look at me, as it were, pleasantly from the shelves which line my work-room, now; and there are few days on which I do not get through a little indexing work on one or other of the sets. The bindings are very ragged; the leaves are very dogs'-eared; the type is getting faded; and my people tell me that some of the volumes are mouldy and do not smell nice; but they are very old friends and schoolmasters of mine; and I love them very dearly.

The time-honoured *Morning Post*, again, not at all in a moribund condition, is about to take a fresh lease of life and come down to the all-conquering price of one penny. The Penny is King. The cheapened *Post* will have the mission of inculcating the masses with the doctrines of Conservatism. It strikes me that the masses (Mr. Henry Mayhew in "London Labour and the London Poor" arrived years ago at a similar conclusion) are, whenever their own immediate and industrial interests are concerned, as Conservative as the Truest of True Blue Tories. For the rest, *non verbum*. The *Morning Post's* record in English journalism is a singularly pure and honourable one; and I should rejoice to see it succeed, at whatever price it is offered to the public.

The proprietors of the *Post* obviously know their own business best; still, looking at the aristocratic and fashionable antecedents of the paper, and that fashionable and aristocratic society is numerous and powerful enough to support a virtually official organ of their caste, I would (were I a speculator in newspapers), instead of lowering the price of the *Post*, raise it to a shilling, and publish it three times a week in the format of the *London Gazette*. Large type, stout paper fit for binding. Graphic reports of fashionable entertainments; general patrician intelligence; the Paris fashions, "hot and hot;" operatic and dramatic criticisms; the cream of sporting news, and so forth. But the political news—the foreign telegrams? Well, Rank and Fashion would read all that kind of thing in the penny papers; and the general foreign intelligence might be learned by heart by the butler, and recited *vis-à-vis* to the family at the breakfast-table.

I am very punctual, when in England, in periodically repairing to Madame Tussaud's to renew my acquaintance with Mr. William Cobbett, some time M.P. for Oldham, and the contents of the Napoleon Museum; and in particular to ascertain whether any addition has been made to the *personnel* of the Chamber of Horrors. I shall be due again ere long in Baker-street; and the pleasure of the next visit will be enhanced by the announcement which I read, that portrait-models of General Garfield, President of the United States, of the gallant and unfortunate Sir George Colley, and of Mr. Michael Davitt, have been lately introduced. The ex-Fenian who recently got into trouble (and will get out of it again, I hope, when quieter times come) stands, I see, "adjacent to the steps leading to the Hall of Kings." He is the *vis-à-vis* of Mr. Parnell, M.P.; and the face and likeness of the effigy are described as excellent. Mr. Davitt is represented in ordinary dress, with his armless sleeve dropped at his side, while in his left hand is an umbrella. I am open, of course, to correction in assuming that, with the exception of the historic gingham carried by the late Mr. Liston in "Paul Pry," Mr. Davitt's umbrella is the only *paraphrasis* (the popular name for one in France is a "Robinson Crusoe") at Madame Tussaud's.

It must be almost as fine a thing as to be father-in-law to a very magnificent three-tailed Bashaw, to find yourself (if I may be permitted to coin a word) "Tussauded" in your lifetime. The proverbial dog with two tails (Kaulbach in his pictures to "Reinecke Fuchs" has drawn triumphant Reynard with a dual brush) could scarcely be prouder than the Celebrity when his counterfeit presentment in wax first adorns the Hall in Baker-street. But, my proud Sir, suppose that you are young, and that your celebrity proves fleeting, and that ere you have reached middle age society has forgotten all about you? How would you like to be "un-Tussauded?"—to be stripped of your fine feathers, unwigged, broken up, melted down, and recast, perhaps, in the likeness of some new Celebrity of the hour, who may be your most inveterate enemy? That is a contingency to shudder at.

G. A. S.



DRAWING LOTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE STRANGERS' GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A VISIT TO PARLIAMENT.

Let the stranger whose imagination has been excited by the imposing exterior of the Palace of Westminster follow in fancy the Artist who has cleverly delineated the process of filtering, as it were, visitors through the purgatorial corridor they have frequently to linger in ere they can gain admission to what they appear to regard as the seventh heaven of the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons. Armed with a member's order, the stranger may peradventure be excused for bestowing a glance of patriotic pride at the grandeur of the Houses of Parliament as viewed from outside; may even be justified, as he enters the nobly spacious Hall of Westminster, in congratulating himself upon the probability of his speedily obtaining a seat in the gallery of the House itself; but, if any important business is to come on, he will be promptly disillusionised.

Presumably too well aware that Parliament means a maximum of talk and a minimum of business—in that respect

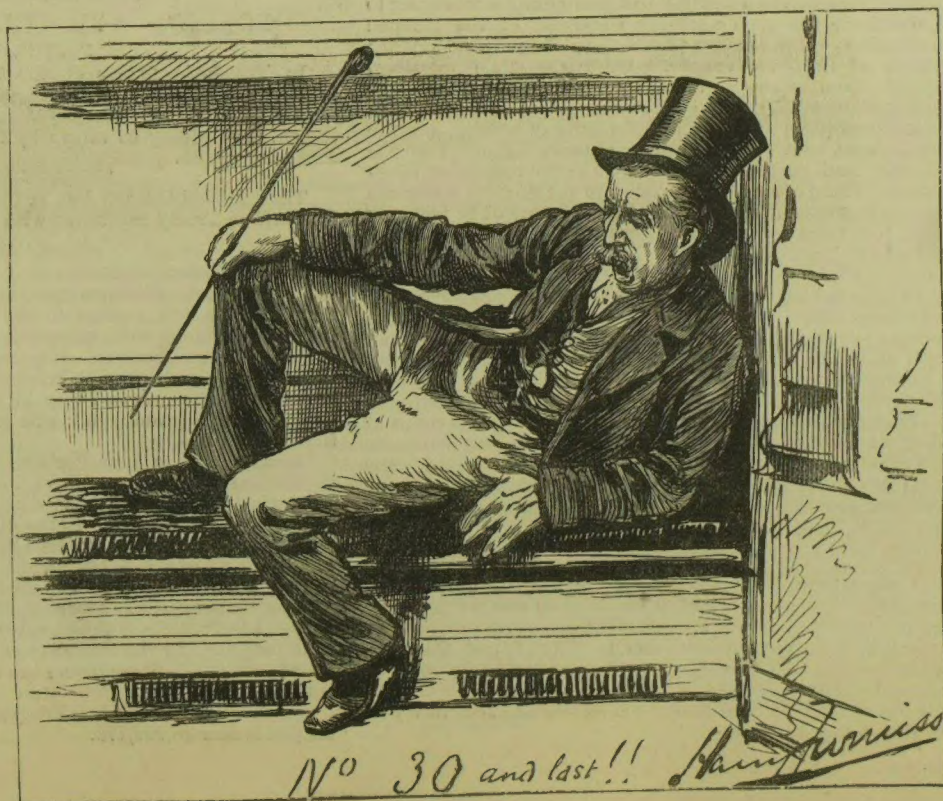
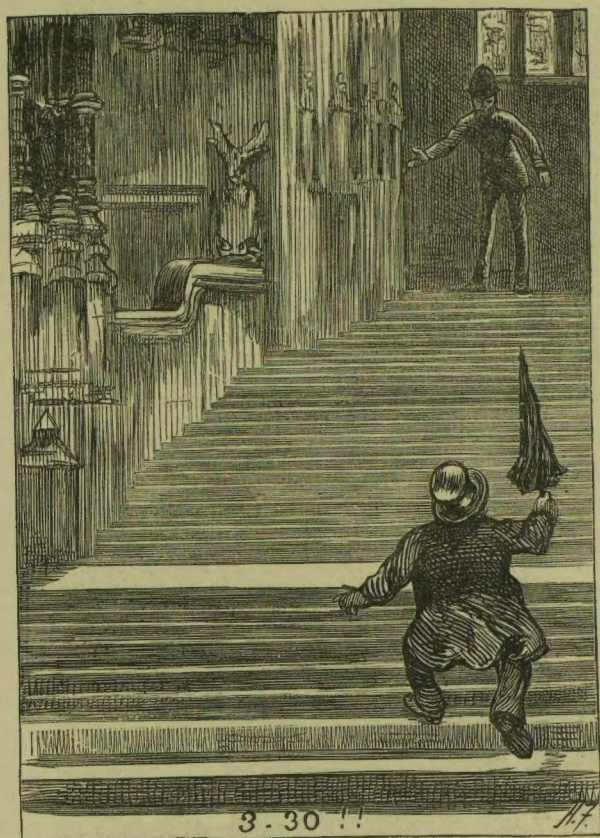
resembling many exalted and noted individuals in the realm—the eminent architect who designed the Palace of Westminster seemingly deemed it appropriate to raise a showy edifice affording the maximum of promise but yielding the minimum of comfort and accommodation within its walls. In a word, the shell is admirable; the kernel, most disappointing.

Figures are eloquent on this point. There is only room for sixty strangers in the ordinary gallery (the Speaker's Gallery and the benches devoted to peers and "distinguished visitors" being left out of the question for the nonce). But when an "Irish scene," or a Ministerial statement of import is expected, more than twice sixty visitors will present their orders for admission. Let it be supposed that our typical stranger has shown his pass to the policeman at the door, and been admitted to the corridor lined with statues of famous Parliamentary orators. Here are assembled far more than the stipulated sixty claimants for seats, seated on each side the corridor. At 3.30 sharp the door is closed—as the tardy visitor shown in one of the small sketches has found to his cost. A ballot has

to take place, trusty Inspector Denning presiding over the operation. He collects the orders, folds them, and drops them one by one into a glass bowl. Returning to the head of the corridor, Inspector Denning then stirs the papers in the bowl, and calls out the name of each visitor, whose order is duly inspected by Colonel Forester, another official of the House.

"Smith!" It may not be surprising that as many as four or five embryo statesmen of this name owned to the soft impeachment of a patronymic similar to that of the late First Lord of the Admiralty when our Artist was an eyewitness of the "half-past three" ordeal. Be that as it may, the requisite sixty having secured precedence by drawing lots, and having been marched like so many prisoners into the Inner Lobby, whence they climb to their coveted eyrie in the sanctum sanctorum, it is on the cards that our representative visitor will have to wait and patiently sit with other disappointed wights in the corridor till another ballot takes place at six o'clock. He may consider himself lucky if he gets in then, as

ADMISSION TO THE STRANGERS' GALLERY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



it sometimes happens that nine, ten, eleven o'clock passes, and still finds some unfortunate waiter on providence—as was the pitiful case of "No. 30 and Last"—shut out.

It will thus be seen that the possession of a member's order does not procure instant admission to what some apparently deem paradise—before they reach there—and it is to be feared that the singularly small accommodation for the public desirous to hear the debates must continue until the present ridiculously inadequate and comfortless House of Commons is rebuilt.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ISCHIA.

The beautiful island of Ischia, in the Bay of Naples, has been visited by a terrible earthquake, causing great loss of life at the small town of Casamicciola, which is a favourite seaside resort, in the summer, for Neapolitans and foreign sojourners. This island, the largest in the Bay, is twenty miles from the city of Naples, and seven or eight miles from the promontory of Misenum, at the north-west extremity of the Bay; the smaller isle of Procida lies between Ischia and that point of the mainland. The island is seven miles long, and four or five miles broad, with Mount Epomeo rising in its centre, and with lofty cliffs on the south and east sides. The whole population is from 25,000 to 30,000; the two chief towns are Ischia, on the east coast, and Forio, on the west coast; the others are Moropano and Pansa, on the southern slopes of the mountain, and Casamicciola, on the northern shore. We present two views of the last-named place, with Mount Epomeo in the background of one of them. It had three or four thousand inhabitants before the recent disaster, by which nearly three hundred lives, according to the latest estimate, have been destroyed. The mineral springs of Casamicciola have been celebrated, from the ancient Roman times, for the cure of gout and rheumatism, and of scrofulous diseases and other maladies; they are minutely described in Murray's "Hand-book to South Italy and Naples."

The earthquake began on Friday (yesterday week) at one o'clock in the afternoon, the shock that time, which only lasted a few seconds, demolishing about three hundred houses in the little town, at Old Casamicciola and Menella, but not the larger buildings, the principal hotels, or the bathing establishments. Hundreds of the inhabitants were buried in the ruins of their dwellings, and a hundred and forty dead bodies have been dug out, besides many detached limbs and other fragments of human corpses. The visitors who had been staying in the place immediately left it, and many of the townspeople also fled into the interior of the island. Some of the homeless families found shelter at the institute of the Monte di Pietà, while others were accommodated with tents and blankets sent from Naples. The Italian Government, and the King of Italy personally, have contributed largely to the relief of the sufferers by this disaster.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The great work of cutting a ship canal for the passage of maritime commerce between the Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean, now fairly undertaken by a French Company, under the auspices of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, who projected and brought to a successful accomplishment the Suez Canal from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, is about to begin its actual execution. On Jan. 29, 1881, the French steamer Lafayette arrived at Colon (Aspinwall) with MM. Armand Reclus, G. Blanchet, and about forty other gentlemen, who are to be employed upon the Panama Canal. In accordance with a prearranged plan, the headquarters will be in Panama, though Colon will be the main point for distribution of supplies for the work. The expedition is divided into two distinct sections or departments. M. Reclus is the general agent, with full powers from the Canal Company over all matters which may require his attention and decision on the isthmus. M. Blanchet is director of the canal works. It is understood that the work of the various sections and commissions is to be begun at once and pushed on with energy. It will relate principally to tracing the exact location of the line for the proposed canal, clearing away the timber and brush, thus opening up the country through which the excavation will be made; arranging matters of titles for right of way and buildings, and the general land grants of the company, and other matters of a preliminary character which must necessarily precede the commencement of the actual work of rending the continent asunder. Not less important in these preliminary operations is the organisation of the company itself, which will not be fully completed for several months yet, and the construction on the immense scale necessary of the colossal machinery which will be required to carry on the various operations of dredging, drilling, and blasting rocks, removing earth and stone, as machinery will be largely employed instead of older and slower methods and the use of mere manual labour. A year or more must necessarily elapse before the employment of machinery will be necessary or possible, and in the meantime the number of labourers which will be needed will be comparatively small. The demand can be easily supplied at present or for some time to come on the isthmus or in the near neighbourhood.

We have received a portfolio of photographs belonging to M. Couvreur, the contractor for the works of the Panama Canal, giving views of many places along its projected route; and six of these are engraved for this week's publication. Two of them represent the town and port of Colon, or Aspinwall, on the Atlantic coast; three are of Panama, with its townhall (Casa Cabildo) and its railway station, on the Pacific shore, which is but forty-eight miles distant from the Atlantic; and Pueblo Nuevo is shown in the remaining illustration. These places are situated in the Spanish American Federal Republic of Colombia, but in that part of it formerly styled New Grenada, which occupies the narrowest portion of the Central American Isthmus. By the reconstitution of these States, in 1863, after a civil war of three years, Colombia, in South America, with Bogotá, Bolivar, Magdalena, Panama, and several others, were united in an important Federation, having a population of three millions, a most fertile soil, and much trade and material wealth. The railway from Aspinwall to Panama, constructed by a company formed in the United States, was opened in 1855, and has often been described. We have also, upon different occasions, given some account of the rival schemes for the construction of an inter-oceanic ship canal, which has been a favourite project for many years past. Its practicability, as an engineering work, has scarcely ever been doubted, whatever must be thought of its probable cost and of its remunerative prospect.

A snowstorm, lasting for seventy hours, has prevailed in Scotland. The gale somewhat subsided on Sunday morning, and less snow fell during the day; but the storm proved most serious in its consequences both to railways and shipping, nearly two hundred lives being lost on the north-east coast of Scotland. The Liverpool ship Ben Rhydding, bound from Calcutta to Dundee, was among the vessels wrecked, thirty of the crew being drowned.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, March 8.

I remember once hearing in the drawing-room of one of the hotels in the Rue de Rivoli a worthy British matron asking her Parisian *cicerone* if it were really true that the abominable practice of duelling still existed in France. Alas! yes, Madame, duelling is still one of the customs of France; in the army it is obligatory; amongst civilians, and especially amongst journalists, it is common. Last week we narrowly escaped having two duels to record—one between two venerable Senators, one of whom is a pillar of M. Hyacinthe Loyson's Gallican church, the other between M. Aurelien Scholl and the Comte de Dion. Last September the young nobleman brutally assaulted M. Scholl in a restaurant, for which offence he was condemned to three months' imprisonment. No sooner had he left prison than M. Scholl challenged him, but no arrangement could be arrived at as to the place of meeting, and so the affair has fallen through, after having occupied the attention of the press for several days.

Why mention such matters, it may be asked? Two duels that did not take place are of no importance, and even if they did take place it were better to say nothing about them. Perhaps so; still there is something in a title. The "Parisian Sayings and Doings" that form the subject of this letter are not controlled by the writer of it, and if they are often frivolous, or worse than frivolous, it is not his fault. What has happened during the past week? Very little that is worth recording: an interpellation in the Chamber on the irrepressible Greek Question; the opening of the Patti Concerts at the Théâtre des Nations; the return of spring; the Lenten lectures at the churches.

The interpellation was put to the Government on Saturday by M. Clémenceau. The French Government, it must be remembered, has the monopoly of the manufacture of gunpowder both for exportation and for home consumption; the price of the powder is regulated by a special Parliamentary decree. Last year the Government signed a contract with the firm of Roth, of Vienna, to furnish 100,000 kilogrammes of prime powder. M. Clémenceau has discovered that this powder is being manufactured into cartridges for Greece. He did not question the legality of the sale; the only object of his interpellation was to convict the Government of inconsistency in prohibiting, as it did last week, the sale of old guns to Greece, while it was all the time furnishing gunpowder through the intermediary of a Viennese house. The Cabinet had no difficulty in replying to M. Clémenceau's captious and undignified arguments, and the House showed its appreciation of this opposition *à outrance* by passing to the order of the day by a large majority.

A decree signed by President Grévy has been issued to-day fixing the 17th inst. for the issue of the new redeemable loan of 1,000,000,000 francs.

Patti began her Italian season at the Théâtre des Nations on Saturday in "La Sonnambula." The *diva* is still in full possession of her marvellous powers both vocal and histrionic, but it is impossible to imagine a more wretched company than that by which she is supported. The Patti performances are of no interest from the point of view of art. It is almost inexplicable how the Parisians tolerate such flagrant speculation on their good nature. The same evening, Mdlle. Tholer, who has been one of the shining lights of the St. Petersburg stage during the past four years, made her rentrée at the Comédie Française in the "Fausses Confidences," Marivaux's masterpiece. Mdlle. Tholer obtained a brilliant success both as an artist and as a *jolie femme*.

In Lent, and particularly towards Easter, sceptical Paris becomes religious. During the forty days' fast prescribed by the Church the majority of family tables abjure meat in favour of salt cod, and in the fashionable salons of the Faubourg Saint-Germain the visitor will be offered no stronger refreshment than a glass of sugar and water. Last Sunday some curiosity was felt as to what attitude the Government would take towards the members of the dissolved religious congregations who were announced as Lent lecturers in the different churches. The cathedral of Notre Dame was crowded to excess, and the eloquent Dominican Father Monsabré preached unmolested in the peculiar costume of his order. In the other churches Carmelites, Benedictines, Jesuits, and monks of all orders, preached, clad in their distinctive garbs, and no incident occurred anywhere.

New journals of all shades are constantly springing into existence. The latest are the *Express*, a Republican organ; *La Citoyenne*, a woman's rights journal, directed by Mdlle. Hubertine Auclerc; and *Le Clairon*. The latter journal is written by the Royalist staff of the *Gaulois*, who have lost their occupation through the sudden conversion of the *Gaulois* from a Royalist into a Gambettist organ. Half-a-dozen new organs are announced, although there are more newspapers published daily in Paris than one could read comfortably in a week. The mystery is, whence does the money come?

T. C.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PORTUGAL.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Lorenzo Marques Treaty with England was adopted by 74 votes to 19. By this treaty Lorenzo Marques is ceded to the British Crown, thus giving us access by Delagoa Bay to our South African Colonies.

SWITZERLAND.

The National Council has ratified without reservation the Extradition Treaty concluded with Great Britain.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck has submitted to the Federal Council the draught of an ordinance for the creation of a German Economic Council, similar to the already existing Prussian Economic Council, to be composed of 125 members, including seventy-five from Prussia. Representatives from each of the Federal Governments will be entitled to take part in the sittings. The measure, being introduced in the form of an ordinance, and not as a bill, will not require the sanction of the Reichstag.

In spite of the Chancellor's indisposition he gave a grand Parliamentary dinner on Tuesday afternoon.

During yesterday week's sitting of the Parliament the debate on the bill relative to the rating of houses was marked by the occurrence of a "scene" between Prince Bismarck and Herr Struve, a Secessionist. Finally, against the wish of the Chancellor, the bill was referred to a Committee.

The Parliament was occupied all Tuesday with a discussion on the lengthening of the so-called Budget period, in which it is proposed by the Government to place the Budget only once in every two years before the House instead of yearly, as is the case now.

According to the Census lately taken, the population of the Empire is now 45,194,172.

RUSSIA.

The 3rd inst. being the anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne, and of the emancipation of the serfs, the event was celebrated at the Court and amongst the general public.

GREECE.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill authorising the admission into the Greek army of naturalised foreigners; an amendment to include natives of Epirus, Thessaly, and Albania having been adopted.

AMERICA.

The ceremonies at the inauguration of President Garfield on the 4th inst. were marred by disagreeable weather. A hundred thousand people, however, witnessed the procession along the Pennsylvania-avenue, one division of which escorted the presidential party from the White House to the Capitol, where General Garfield took the oath, and delivered his address from a platform on the east front of the building. Vice-President Arthur took the oath previously in the Senate Chamber. Generals Hancock and Sheridan were among the visitors, and were warmly received. The entire procession of five divisions, consisting of military and civic bodies, to the number of 2000 men, then escorted the presidential party from the Capitol back to the White House.

President Garfield in his address spoke of the growth of the United States since the first written constitution was adopted, exactly one hundred years ago. The jurisdiction of the Union now covered an area fifty times greater than that of the original thirteen States, and it had a population twenty times larger than it was in 1780. The nation was now resolutely facing to the front, resolved to employ its best energies in developing the great possibilities of the future. The President dwelt upon the importance of raising the negroes to the full rights of citizenship; and upon the Ministry of a free and pure ballot; and of education, in preparing all classes for the discharge of the responsibilities resting upon them. The other domestic topics alluded to in the address were the Panama Canal, the Monetary Standard, Polygamy, and the tenure of office in the Civil Service.

The following gentlemen form President Garfield's Cabinet:—Secretary of State, Senator Blaine; Secretary of the Treasury, Senator Windom, of Minnesota; Secretary of the Interior, Senator Kirkwood, of Iowa; Secretary of War, Robert Lincoln, Illinois; Secretary of the Navy, William S. Hunt, of Louisiana, now Judge of the United States Court of Claims; Postmaster-General, William L. James, now Postmaster of New York City; Attorney-General, Wayne M'Veagh, of Pennsylvania.

President Hayes vetoed the Funding Bill on the 3rd inst.; and the Apportionment Bill, fixing the number of Representatives at 319, passed the House on the same day.

CANADA.

According to official returns, the expenditure of the Dominion during the eight months ending February last amounted to 15,704,550 dols. The revenue during the same period was 18,584,890 dols.

In the Railway Committee of the Dominion House of Commons last Saturday the Premier made a statement concerning the policy of the Government in reference to railway projects in the North-West. The Premier said that great care should be taken in granting charters, in order to prevent bonds of schemes not of a bona fide character being placed on the English market.

The Dominion Parliament is to be prorogued on the 17th inst.

The Ontario Legislature was prorogued on the 4th inst. by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. J. B. Robinson.

The Land League partisans have not got it all their own way. In response to a telegram from the Dublin Orange Emergency Committee, the Orange Grand Master of British North America has issued an appeal to the lodges throughout Canada for contributions to aid the brethren in Ireland in resisting the tyranny of the Land League.

The Hon. A. G. Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, opened the Nova Scotian House of Assembly on the 3rd inst., and, in his speech on the occasion, congratulated the Legislature on the prosperity of the Province.

According to an official report, the active militia in Canada consists of 38,000 men.

During the past year Canada exported 50,905 head of cattle, 81,843 sheep, and 700 swine.

INDIA.

The court-martial on Major Currie was concluded on Monday morning, after lasting five days. The Major was charged with misbehaving before the enemy, showing cowardice, and disobeying orders. The Court declined to hear some witnesses who would have come forward for the defence, and acquitted the accused.

Eight of the persons tried in the Kolapore conspiracy case have been sentenced to transportation for life, and ten for shorter periods. The rest have been acquitted.

The Crown Prince of Sweden has become engaged to the Princess Victoria of Baden, granddaughter of the German Emperor by his only daughter, Louise Marie Elisabeth.

The gig belonging to the Cerberus, the vessel stationed at Melbourne, Australia, for the defence of the colony, has been blown up by a torpedo, five of the crew being killed.

Preparations are being made at the Palais du Midi, Brussels, for an International Exhibition of the Industrial and Fine Arts, which is to be opened on June 1 next. The exhibition is a private enterprise.

The third anniversary of the coronation of Pope Leo XIII. was celebrated with great pomp in the Sixtine Chapel on the 3rd inst. The Russian Grand Dukes, the Princes Carlo and Oscar of Sweden, and a number of diplomatic and Papal officials were among those present.

The excavations in the ninth region of Pompeii are being prosecuted with alacrity, and yield unexpected results. The *Daily News* correspondent at Naples says:—"Besides a second mosaic fountain and valuable frescoes recently found, there were excavated the other day some vases of Egyptian manufacture, which will greatly interest archaeologists. They are made of a particular kind of paste, composed of white clay and glass, and are extremely brittle. All round they have high relief representations of the animals worshipped by the ancient Egyptians."

The Baroness Willoughby D'Eresby has been declared by the Court of Appeal the owner of the famous signboard on which David Cox painted an oak-tree, and which formerly hung in front of the inn of that name at Bettws-y-Coed, North Wales. The inn has been held by several tenants, and on an assignment by the last tenant Lady D'Eresby, as the freeholder, claimed the painted panel. The Judge of the local County Court awarded it to her; the Chief Judge in Bankruptcy reversed the decision; and now the Lords Justices have decided that as the picture had not been removed by the original tenant, on a new lease being granted it became the property of the landlord.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

There is a lull, just now, in the production of dramatic novelties; and at least two Saturdays have passed by without a "first night" production of a new piece at one or more of the playhouses. Have you not observed lately that there is a lull in most things just now, save in politics and the weather? The book-market is languid; the picture exhibitions are languid; and the illustrated Fashion Serials for March are tame, even from "Myra" to the "Follet." I must make one exception to this stricture in the case of the "Journal des Modes," edited by Madame Marie Schild, which has adopted a startling and at the same time graceful innovation in the shape of large full-length figure cartoons, printed in monochrome, called "Fashions for Art Folk." For Norfolk read "Æsthetes"—not Mr. Du Maurier and Mr. Burnand's "Æsthetes," but the ladies who choose to wear rich and tasteful costumes of mediæval suggestiveness. The cartoon in the March number of the "Journal des Modes" is adapted from a painting by Marco Marziale; and, considering that at most dinner parties of twelve nowadays you meet at least two ladies who are more or less "æsthetic" in their sympathies and their way of dress, the new feature in Madame Schild's journal may be hailed as not only very quaint but very useful. It is excruciatingly droll at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, nightly crammed as it is with admirers of Mr. Burnand's "The Colonel," to watch the æsthetically dressed ladies in the stalls gazing intently—perhaps I should have said "intensely"—at Miss Marion Holms and Miss C. Grahame on the stage, and inwardly and wonderingly inquiring, "Are we like that?" I think that I know why there is a lull in the production of new books, new pictures, new plays, new dresses, and new bonnets. The spring fashions are not yet fully "out"; and society is batten on the fading remnants of the winter modes in most things. I am informed on the very best—not professional—authority, that nobody can as yet tell what kind of ladies' jacket will be worn on the Grand Stand on Brighton Downs on the occasion of the Easter Volunteer Review, to say nothing of the feminine costume which will grace the occurrence of the Oaks day at Epsom.

Meanwhile, the Playhouses are all doing an excellent business, and many of that number are continuously crowded. At the Lyceum the programme of intended arrangements for the spring is in the highest degree interesting. In the full tide of its success there is to be a surcease in the career of the "Corsican Brothers;" and on Saturday, April 16, the "Belle's Stratagem" will be produced at the house in Wellington-street, Mr. Henry Irving playing Doricourt (one of Macready's finest comedy parts) and Miss Ellen Terry Letitia Hardy. On Monday, May 2, "Othello" will be reproduced at the Lyceum, with Mr. Irving, Mr. Edwin Booth, and Miss Terry in the principal parts, and will be repeated on alternate days each week. The first week Mr. Booth will play Othello, and Mr. Irving Iago. The ensuing week Mr. Irving will enact the noble Moor, and Mr. Booth the "demi-devil." It is very generous and courteous (*noblesse oblige*) on the part of the actor-manager of the Lyceum to extend the hospitalities of his theatre to the distinguished American tragedian; but I confess that I do not at all like this "chopping and changing" system, and that I fail to see what good can come out of it to the cause of dramatic art. It is eminently a "sensational" way of doing things, and is provocative not only of those comparisons which are proverbially odious, but also of a direct spirit of partisanship, which had best be avoided. Mr. Irving has his enthusiastic adherents on one side, and Mr. Booth his on the other. There is room enough for them both on different platforms, but scarcely on the same stage. Their styles, idiosyncrasies and mannerisms are distinctly different and antagonistic. To the dramatic critics the task of deciding on the relative merits of the two tragedians as presented under the "chopping and changing system" will be peculiarly invidious and ungrateful. But the critics are not persons whose feelings should be considered by anybody. On the intervening evenings Mr. Tennyson's grandly impressive "Cup," with "The Belle's Stratagem," will make up the bill.

This present Saturday Mrs. Kendal, suddenly snatched from the performance of her professional duties by an accident most painful in its nature, and which was within a hair's breadth of being fatal, is announced to make her reappearance in "The Money-Spinner." The admirable actress may count on an enthusiastic reception from her admirers—and their name is legion—at the St. James's. Sedulous medical care has made Mrs. Kendal "fit" again in (considering the really terrible circumstances of her mishap) a surprisingly short space of time; and I read in one of the daily papers that, "paradoxical as it may sound, the best rest for artists of a sanguine and nervous temperament is work." In degree I accept the paradox. I was once desperately ill for seven months. My doctors would not allow me to do any work, and I very nearly went mad. A year or two afterwards I was very nearly as desperately ill for six months; but I did my work throughout the half year nearly every day; although dictation had very often to be alternated by screams of agony. It is a very different thing, however, to have to stand on a public stage, blazing with gas, when your limbs are only just healed from being transfixed by the *débris* of a shattered cab. Mrs. Kendal must be as courageous as she is clever. During her enforced and lamented retention on the sick-list her part in "The Money-Spinner" was most intelligently sustained by that pretty and interesting young *ingénue* Miss Kate Pattison, who undertook the rôle literally at a moment's notice; for she was summoned from the dinner-table to appear on the stage of the St. James's, and played in her dinner dress to save time, so urgent was the emergency.

Miss Helen Barry is to appear at the Imperial Theatre, Westminster, in a series of dramas, commencing on the morning and evening of Monday next, March 14, with "Leda Astray" and "A Lesson in Love." G. A. S.

A notice of the new attractions at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment was crowded out last week; and even now we must content ourselves with barely glancing at the elegant performances in St. George's Hall. Mr. Corney Grain's new sketch, "Our Institute," is a most amusing buffo-extravaganza; and in his rendering of the pompous inanities of Sir Peter Piper and local celebrities at the opening of the great Puddleborough Institution, and especially of the comic-heroic cantata composed for the occasion, he was never seen or heard to greater advantage. In the new second part, "All at Sea," Mr. Arthur Law has supplied a pleasant libretto, which Mr. Corney Grain has set to tuneful and appropriate music. The fun of the piece chiefly arises from a case of mistaken identity. Miss Leonora Braham (whom we are glad to welcome back) is to be congratulated on her clever delineation of the character of Miss Pikestaff, a spinster of an uncertain age; Mr. Alfred Bishop enacts an elderly magistrate capitably; Mr. Alfred Reed does his part well as a timorous lover; Miss Edith Brandon, as youthful May Hawker, is of course charming

and graceful; and Mr. Corney Grain, as Lieutenant Shrapnel Snorter, of her Majesty's Navy, is as bluff and jolly a jack-tar as ever led a boarding party. Of the agreeable musical and dramatic sketch "The Turquoise," which occupies the first place in the programme, it is needless to speak, as its merits have been often recognised. Throughout the night's performances the audience is kept in a continuous babble of laughter, which every now and then swells into hearty guffaws.

There is, we learn, in rehearsal, and shortly to be produced (first time in England), "Jeanne, Jeannette, and Jeanneton," a new opéra comique, by P. Lacombe. The libretto by Robert Reece. An exceptionally strong company has been engaged, and the opera will be produced at the Alhambra Theatre, on a scale of great splendour.

MUSIC.

One specialty of last week—the successful reappearance of that admirable pianist, Madame Schumann, at the Monday Popular Concerts—has already been recorded. Another important musical event, the first of the new series of concerts of the Bach choir, occurred too late for comment until now. The occasion last indicated was one of great interest, having included performances of several works of classical importance. Bach's fine church cantata, "Ich hatte viel Bekümmerniss" (especially grand in the choral portions), the "Gloria" from Cherubini's Mass in D major, Schumann's short "Requiem for Mignon" and the finale to the first act of Mendelssohn's unfinished opera, "Loreley," were the principal features. The incidental solos were efficiently sung by Mdle. Breidenstein, Miss Hope Glenn, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley, subordinate passages having been assigned to Mdle. Lallemand and Mrs. Tuer. The first movement of the late Sir W. S. Bennett's anthem "In Thee, O Lord," unaccompanied motets by Palestrina and Vittoria, and a madrigal by Pearsall were the other items of the programme. Mr. Otto Goldschmidt conducted, as usual. The second concert takes place on April 6.

"The Messiah" was very effectively given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Ash Wednesday, the solo portions by Miss A. Marriott, Madame Sterling, Mr. Maas, and Signor Ghilberti—Mr. Barby having conducted, as usual. Mr. Arthur Sullivan's sacred musical drama "The Martyr of Antioch" is to be performed by the society on April 7, when the Princess of Wales is expected to be present.

Sir Michael Costa's second and grandest oratorio, "Naaman," was given by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) week, conducted by the composer; the principal solo vocalists having been (as before) Mrs. Osgood, Miss Robertson, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley, with the addition of Mr. Kenningham in some subordinate passages. The work was finely rendered in every respect, and produced a marked impression, several pieces having been encored. Sir M. Costa was enthusiastically applauded.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert—the sixteenth of the series—continued the weekly performance of Schubert's eight symphonies, No. 5 (in B flat) having then been given. Of this charming work we have already spoken when noticing its first performance here in 1873, and again when it was repeated in 1875. An important feature at Saturday's concert was the appearance of Herr Joachim, who played with his well-known excellence Beethoven's violin concerto and Schumann's fantasia op. 131; the splendour of the former work, which came first, having rendered additionally evident the dulness of the latter, finely as this also was executed. A characteristic orchestral "Symphonic Poem," entitled "Vltava"—the composition of Herr Smetana—was introduced for the first time here. Each of its seven divisions contains some effective writing and some skilful instrumentation. The rest of the programme calls for no specific mention, beyond stating that Mdle. Orgényi rendered some vocal pieces with much success.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert, Herr Barth was the pianist, his solo piece having been Beethoven's Sonata in G. (op. 29), which he rendered with much brilliancy, having replied to the continued applause which followed his performance by playing a piece by Scarlatti. Herr Barth was associated with Herr Joachim in some of Brahms's Hungarian Dances for piano and violin, these artists having co-operated with Signor Piatti in Schumann's Trio in F. Vocal pieces were very effectively sung by Madame Isabel Fasset.

The last of Mr. Sims Reeves's four Ballad Concerts at St. James's Hall took place on Tuesday evening, when the great tenor was heard in several familiar and popular vocal pieces. His son, Mr. Herbert Reeves, Madame Trebelli, and other eminent singers, and the members of the London Vocal Union, contributed to a varied programme, which also included brilliant violin performances by Herr Joachim, and pianoforte solos by Herr Coenen. Mr. Sims Reeves is to appear in oratorio at the Royal Albert Hall on eight farewell occasions, the dates being April 27, May 4, 18, and 25; and June 15, 22, and 29.

The Finsbury Choral Association announced its first concert at the Holborn Townhall on Thursday evening.

Mr. John Boosey's "London Ballad Concerts"—intermitted on account of Ash Wednesday—were resumed this week, with a programme of the usual varied and attractive nature.

The second concert of the new season of the Philharmonic Society was announced for Thursday evening, when the programme included the performance of Berlioz's dramatic symphony "Romeo et Juliette," for the first time in its entirety (in London), for many years.

The success of Mr. Carrodus's violin concert, at St. James's Hall, in January, was so great that a repetition was announced for yesterday (Friday) evening.

On Monday evening next, a "Henry Smart Memorial Concert" is to be given at the Royal Academy of Music, the programme consisting of selections from the deceased composer's works—organ pieces, part-songs, vocal trios, duets, and solos.—On the following evening, at St. James's Hall, the first of two concerts is to be given by M. C. Lamoureux (late conductor of the Paris Grand Opera).

At the Lower Norwood Institute, on Monday evening, the comic opera, H. M. S. Pinafore, was performed under the management of Miss Blanche Grey, in aid of the Royal Normal College for the Blind. The principal characters were sustained by children, the First Lord of the Admiralty being well personated by Miss Rose Clinton, aged seven. It was evident that great pains had been taken in the preparation of the entertainment, as it was entirely free from those little blemishes which so often mar amateur performances of a similar character.

The two first prizes for Upright and Grand Pianos at the Melbourne International Exhibition have been awarded to Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons, of London, who, at the recent Sydney Exhibition, gained the two first and only special prizes, and also the first prize at the one held at Brisbane a few months ago.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Andrew, H.; Vicar of Griston, Norfolk.
Bamford, R.; Vicar of Poulton.
Bingley Barralough, J.; Chaplain of the Jews' Episcopal Chapel.
Bryans, J. L.; Curate of St. John's, Bedwaine, Worcester; Rector of New Radnor.
Carroll, G.; Minor Canon in Worcester Cathedral.
Chadwick, E. T.; Rector of Great Wacton-with-Little Wacton, Norfolk.
Clement, G.; Rector of St. Owen's, Jersey; Honorary Canon in Winchester Cathedral.
Cophthorne, J. G.; Curate of Deane.
Dowdeswell, Edmund Richard, M.A.; Perpetual Curate of Bushley.
Eliot, P. E.; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bournemouth; Honorary Canon in Winchester Cathedral.
Elton, W. H.; late Assistant-Master at Highbury School; Minor Canon and Precentor of Christchurch Cathedral, New Zealand.
Fullagar, Hugh Scates, M.A.; Rector of Stody-with-Hunworth, Norfolk.
Godber, W.; Perpetual Curate of Langley, Essex.
Grant, C. R. A.; Curate (sole charge) of St. Peter, Newbold.
Gray, Ven. Archdeacon, late of Canton; Rector of Hannadon, Herts.
Hillier, Jenner Gale; Assistant-Chaplain of the St. Pancras Parochial Cemetery at Finchley.
Hutchison, Robert; Rector of Woodenton, Oxon.
Jervis, W. H. E. R.; Rector of Cranford.
Lagh, Henry Edmund; Chaplain to Dover Union Workhouse.
Lewin, David Phillips, M.A.; Rector of Ilkandrinio.
MacKenzie Hughes, H. E.; Incumbent of St. Columba's, Nairn. Also Acting Chaplain to the 55th Brigade Depot, Fort George, N.B.
Mayne, J.; Vicar of St. Catharine, Gloucester; Secretary of the Gloucester Diocesan Conference.
Maughan, J. S.; Senior Curate and Precentor of the Parish Church of St. Giles, Camberwell.
Miles, Henry Broadway; Rector of Overmoigne, Dorset.
Nash, A. J. Glendinning, Minister of the New District of St. Thomas's, Finsbury Park, and Assistant Thursday Lecturer at St. Peter-upon-Cornhill; Vicar of St. John-the-Evangelist, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Powler, Matthew; Rector of Purley, Berks.
Price, Herbert; Vicar of Normanton, near Derby.
Savage, H. E.; Vicar of Pelton, Chester-le-Street.
Sewell, Henry, Vicar of Aldsworth, Northleach, Gloucestershire; Vicar of St. Paul's, Colchester.
Smith, Charles Blomfield; Rector of Shelton-with-Hardwick, Norfolk.
Taylor, George, Curate of Fulborough; Vicar of Kirdford, near Petworth.
Tilley, Henry Timothy; Curate of Moseley.
Waller, Percy; Vicar of St. Barnabas, Birmingham.
Williams, C.; Chaplain of H.M. Prison, Morpeth; Chaplain of the Northumberland County Asylum.
Woodward, H. H.; Minor Canon in Worcester Cathedral.
Woodward, G. J.; Curate of Leytonstone, E.
Yeatman, H.; Vicar of Sydenham; Honorary Secretary of the Rochester Diocesan Conference.
Young, H. Lindsay; Assistant-Master of Brunswick Chapel; Vicar of St. John's, Portsea.—*Guardian*.

The Queen has sent a donation of £40 towards the fund for restoring the National School buildings, Newport, Isle of Wight, partly destroyed by fire a short time since.

Two handsome stained-glass windows, designed and executed by Heaton, Butler, and Baynes, have been placed in the chapel of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

The Rev. R. W. Enraght has been served with notice of motion, to be made before Lord Penzance on the 26th inst., for his recommitment to prison.

A supplementary estimate of £367,290 for the Civil Service and Revenue Departments includes an item of £4200, almost entirely made up of costs in the case of Mr. Pelham Dale, Mr. Enraght, and others.

HOME NEWS.

The biennial ball on behalf of the Jews' Home for Deaf and Dumb was held at Willis's Rooms on Thursday.

During the gale and snowstorm of Jan. 18 and 19, 139 lives were saved by the rocket-apparatus on the coasts of the United Kingdom.

Sir Frederick Roberts, who is an old Etonian, was on the 3rd inst. presented with a sword of honour by the students of Eton College.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., on Tuesday laid the memorial-stone of a new Congregational chapel, which is in course of erection at Bromley, Kent.

The election of a member of Parliament for Coventry takes place to-day, in the place of Sir H. Jackson, Bart., Q.C., who last week was raised to the Bench, and who died on Tuesday last.

The Right Hon. Henry Fawcett, M.P., Postmaster-General, will take the chair at the tenth annual meeting of the Post Office Orphan Home next Wednesday evening at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Aldersgate-street.

The Duke of Westminster has accepted the office of president of the newly formed Chester Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association. Nearly 3000 certificates were issued to pupils during the three months ending Feb. 28, making a total of 20,000 now awarded.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute was held on Monday evening, when Mr. R. Brown, F.S.A., reviewed the various theories as to the origin of language, indicating that which rested on the most complete evidence, and was in accordance with the general purpose of creation.

The Great International Hurdle-Race at Croydon on Tuesday produced a splendid finish between Lord Clive (11st. 5lb.) and Charles I. (12st. 3lb.), the former gaining a head victory. Thornfield (12st. 3lb.), the favourite for the Grand National, was one of the fifteen competitors, but did not obtain a place.

Viscount and Viscountess Folkestone took part in a free concert given to the poor of East London on Tuesday night at St. Mary's school-rooms, Whitechapel. Several artists of eminence in the musical world sang and played, to the entire satisfaction of the audience.

During the fourth week of February 100,283 paupers were relieved in the metropolis, against 98,017 in the corresponding week last year, and 89,778 in 1879. There is an increase in all the districts, except the west, as compared with last year. The number of vagrants relieved during the same period was 770.

A woman named Elizabeth Hutchins has been discovered to be the heir to an estate worth nearly £20,000, which has been in Chancery for many years. Hutchins has spent a great part of her life either in the workhouse, gaol, or lunatic asylum. Lately she has been living in a wretched house in Roath, Cardiff.

The arrival of live stock at Liverpool from the United States and Canada last week was a slight increase on that of the preceding week; of fresh meat there was a decrease; and, as regards mutton and hogs, there was a much larger quantity landed: making a total of 494 cattle, 226 sheep, 4571 quarters of beef, 1157 carcasses of mutton, and 1413 hogs.

Mr. Edmund Yates presided at the annual dinner of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, which took place yesterday week at Willis's Rooms. In proposing "Prosperity to the Institution," the chairman said that it had made great progress, but though the funds had increased so had the needs of the institution. After giving a humorous description of the miscellany of news and papers daily distributed by the news-vender, who, like St. Simeon Stylites, was "wet with drenching dews, or stiff with crackling frosts," the chairman concluded by referring to the good effected by the institution. Subscriptions amounting to nearly £800 were announced.



1. Port of Colon (Atlantic Coast). 2. Station at Panama (Pacific Coast). 3. Panama. 4. Pueblo Nuevo. 5. Colon. 6. Casa Cubido, Townhall of Panama.

VIEWS ON THE ROUTE OF THE PANAMA CANAL.—SEE PAGE 246.



"GREAT EXPECTATIONS." BY W. D. SADLER.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The Candahar debate in the House of Lords was worthy the Imperial importance of Lord Lytton's motion. Never in the days of Lord Beaconsfield's supremely "high policy" did the chamber present a more brilliant appearance than it did on the Thursday and Friday of last week. Peers themselves assembled in battalions. The steps of the Throne and the galleries were thronged. Noblewomen filled the side balconies; and from her favourite coign of vantage H.R.H. the Princess Mary of Wales, seated near the Duchess of Connaught, Princess Mary, and the Duke of Teck, on the first night seemed to rain influence and award the prize of her bright glances to the leading combatants in this political tournament. In one sentence may the pith of the debate be conveyed. Whereas, Lord Lytton (who has founded his animated oratorical style upon that of the ex-Premier), the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Cranbrook, and the Earl of Beaconsfield justified the Afghan War and the retention of Candahar on the score of Russian intrigues at Cabul and Russian designs on India via Afghanistan; Lord Enfield, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Northbrook, the Duke of Argyll, and Earl Granville defended the Ministerial intention of retiring from Candahar on the plea that the step would be in accordance with the essential interests of India, that the Russian scare existed only in the vivid imaginations of the Russophobists of the late Ministry, that the abandonment was just and expedient in itself, and that the occupation of the Afghan stronghold would entail a charge of something like a million and a half or two millions. Few, indeed, were the pearls of debate. It was reserved for Lord Beaconsfield to drop them. Ready laughter was forthcoming when he surmised Lord Northbrook was "a graduate for the higher honours of that refined school which would wage war, and at the same time negotiate peace, and negotiate with the more readiness if our arms had been defeated." Similarly appreciated was the noble Earl's shaft against Lord Derby, whose remarkable, clear, and emphatic condemnation of Lord Lytton's motion elicited the remark that, "I do not know that there is anything which could excite enthusiasm in him except when he contemplates the surrender of some national policy." Lord Beaconsfield kept quite a Disraelian phrase for the last:—"The key of India is not Herat or Candahar. The key of India is London!" Serene in the knowledge that he had coined and uttered another catchword, it was hardly to be wondered at that after the division—165 contents to 76 non-contents affirmed Lord Lytton's motion—the Earl of Beaconsfield should from force of habit have momentarily dropped into Earl Granville's place on the Treasury Bench—a mistake which his Lordship quickly corrected, laughing the while.

In the Upper as in the Lower House, the Armistice with the Boers has since been the engrossing theme, albeit other matters have been discussed. In asking Lord Kimberley for information regarding the Armistice, Earl Cadogan on Monday took upon himself to speak of the news as "almost incredible," incredible as such a remark may seem from so immature a politician. The Secretary for the Colonies confirmed the intelligence, however. The conversation that ensued between the Spiritual Lords was only notable for the spirit with which the Bishop of Peterborough fell upon Lord Oranmore and Browne. The Government had no opposition to offer to the Primate's motion for a Royal Commission (costly as it may be) to inquire into the constitution of the Ecclesiastical Courts concerned in the recent clerical prosecutions. Tuesday's business was confined to passing through Committee the Alkali Works Regulation Bill and to confirming the claim of William John Manners to the titles of Earl of Dysart and Lord Huntingtower.

Mr. Gladstone on Thursday week made his first appearance in the House of Commons since his fall in the snow, a black silk skull-cap being the only reminder visible of his



accident. The Prime Minister, indeed, looked remarkably well in face; and, upon taking his seat on the Treasury bench, smilingly bowed his acknowledgments of the genuinely hearty and prolonged cheering which came from both sides of the House. The cordial friendliness in the ring of the cheers was unmistakable. It is to be regretted that the resumed debate on the second reading of the Irish Disarmament Bill was marred by another disorderly occurrence on the part of one or two Home-Rule members. The most determined of Mr. Parnell's associates is Mr. John Dillon. Black as night, his untamable hair, obstinate as himself, falls perversely awry over his forehead. Rouse him, and he is the type of resolute resistance to authority. Mr. Dillon (sketched in a



the bounds of prudence and legitimate argument. In spite of this repudiation, Mr. Healy had the effrontery to accuse the Home Secretary of "deliberate untruth," an accusation which he repeated in another form, and for which he was expelled the House for the remainder of the sitting. The following night saw Mr. Mitchell Henry vigorously denounce Mr. Parnell's ruinous policy after a speech from the Home Rule leader, and saw the bill read the second time by 145 to 34 votes. On Monday, in Committee, several clauses were carried; but on Tuesday some valuable time was lost in expelling the irrepressible Mr. O'Donnell, whose unrelenting garrulity and imperturbable self-sufficiency make him a bore of the first order. It is the constant obtrusion and incessant tongue-wagging of a handful of members of this class which hinder useful legislation. As a matter of self-protection, the House must extinguish them sooner or later, and the sooner the better.

A group or two of keenly intelligent-looking non-commissioned officers and privates in uniform were conspicuous in the gallery on the night of the Dillon episode. The attraction to



them was evidently Mr. Childers's explanation of his new plan of Army Reform. But, thanks to Mr. Chaplin's joust on behalf of the rights of private members, these estimable red-coats and not a few military men in mufti had to wait till after ten o'clock before they saw the Secretary for War portentously rise to expound the scheme of reorganisation. Succinctly stated, the changes proposed are few. Nineteen, instead of eighteen, is to be the lowest age at which a recruit can be received. Twelve years will continue to be the term of service; eight with the colours abroad, seven with the colours at home, and five with the Reserve; Sergeants and Corporals to have the option of re-enlisting, with the inducement of a pension at the end of twenty-one years' service. To strengthen the Reserve, men serving at home would be encouraged to join it after three or four years' service. To meet the case of our "little wars," Mr. Childers purposes rearranging the regulations so as to dispatch a *corps d'armée*, comprising eighteen battalions of the Line, three of the Guards, six regiments of cavalry, and seventeen batteries of artillery, without trenching on the four regiments of infantry needed for our ordinary reliefs. The Secretary for War had, furthermore, encouraging reforms to offer officers of all ranks, not forgetting the Militia, Yeomanry, or Volunteers, which latter auxiliary force is promised a review by her Majesty at Windsor in May or June, and a number of C.B.'s and K.C.B.'s for the most zealous and distinguished officers. Finally, flogging in the Army is to be abolished. If the reforms outlined by Mr. Childers do not come up to the expectations formed from Sir F. Roberts's sweeping speech at the Mansion House, they have the negative merit of opening the door to more drastic measures, if they be necessary.

It was noticeable at the beginning of the week that the tidings from Sir Evelyn Wood that he had on Sunday arranged a week's Armistice with the Boer leader, Commandant Joubert, were received with earnest cheers from the Radical benches, but with little if any sympathy from the Opposition. Lord Randolph Churchill, making himself the spokesman of this militant spirit, gave notice of a question directly challenging the expediency of negotiating with the Boers before the defeats at Laing's Nek, the Ingogo River, and at Majuba Hill had been wiped out. But there is reason to believe President Brand, of the Orange Free State, has been an active agent in bringing about the Armistice.

On Wednesday, it was incumbent on the Prime Minister to move that the remaining amendments to the Irish Disarmament Bill should be put without further debate at three o'clock. Carried "by a large majority." Dr. Lyon Playfair put each to the vote with business-like promptitude. Vainly did Mr. Parnell and Mr. Callan seek to browbeat the canny Chairman, who put the report, with the result that it was carried by 267 to 31 votes. Thursday night was fixed for the third reading of the Arms Bill.

Secretary is limned as he gave the member for Tipperary the plain English of his dangerous language; and, looking towards the Home Rule benches, solemnly called upon Mr. Dillon's fellow Land Leaguers not to countenance the doctrine of Assassination enunciated by Mr. Dillon. His phrases now construed for him in Sir William Harcourt's most pungent style, Mr. Dillon earnestly disavowed his intention of sanctioning assassination. But the repudiation of his speech by one after another of his colleagues possibly proved to the hon. member that he had overstepped

"GREAT EXPECTATIONS."

Mr. W. D. Sadler, the rising young painter of this picture (which was shown to the public in the late exhibition of the Society of British Artists) must surely be a devotee of the "gentle" art, a disciple of Isaac Walton. Several times, now, has he presented to us the watchful and wary, the patient and imperturbable old angler waiting for his bite under all sorts of unfavourable and discouraging conditions; while, in one memorable picture, in last year's Academy exhibition, he showed us a whole fraternity of monks, all of a row, fishing for their Friday's *maigre* dinner. Or, rather, is not the artist a renegade from the cultus of the rod and a traitor to its mysteries? So ludicrous does he make its votaries appear sometimes that one cannot help recalling the well-known definition—by whom was it?—of angling—"a rod with a worm at one end and a fool at the other." Be this as it may, we confess that we rather sympathise on this occasion with the fisher. He is displaying qualities which, otherwise directed, constitute heroism and achieve victory. His "great expectations" may end in little here, his patience may have as futile an end as often have the "law's delays;" but, as a rule, the man who has the "staying power" to bide his time is he who finally wins in the race of life.

THE COURT.

At the Council held last week by the Queen at Windsor Castle the Marquis of Huntly and Sir Arthur Hobbhouse were introduced and sworn in members of the Privy Council. Her Majesty pricked the Sheriffs at the Council, and subsequently gave audiences to Earl Spencer and the Right Hon. J. Bright. Señor Holgoín, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Colombia, presented his credentials, and Dr. Risdon Bennett, president of the Royal College of Physicians, was knighted. Princess Beatrice was present at the ceremonies. Lieutenant-General the Hon. A. Hardinge dined with and had an interview with the Queen the following morning, on his departure for India to assume the command of the troops at Bombay. Major-General Sir F. Sleight Roberts also had an interview with and took leave of her Majesty on his departure for the Cape of Good Hope to succeed the late Major-General Sir G. Pomeroy Colley as commander of the troops in Natal and the Transvaal.

Count Nöer (Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein) and Countess Nöer visited the Queen on Thursday week, and Princess Louise of Lorne arrived at the castle. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, Lady Churchill, Lady Sophia Macnamara, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Lord Methuen, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Maude, and Colonel Maude.

Princess Louise of Lorne left the next day; and Prince Lucien Bonaparte visited the Queen and remained to luncheon. Lady Frances Baillie and Miss Baillie, the Dean of Windsor, and the Hon. and Rev. Charles L. and Lady Caroline Courtenay dined with her Majesty.

Last Saturday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, went to Claremont to visit Prince Leopold, who had been slightly indisposed. Her Majesty remained to luncheon.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle, the Rev. Edward Capel Cure, Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square, officiating. Her Majesty and the Princesses drove out in the afternoon, and the Hon. Lady Biddulph joined the Royal dinner circle.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice went to St. George's Chapel on Monday and inspected the monuments lately erected there. Countess Karolyi had an audience of her Majesty. Major C. J. Bromhead, elder brother of Major Bromhead, arrived at the castle, and presented to the Queen from Lieutenant-Colonel Degacher and the officers of the second battalion 24th Regiment the staff and crown of the colours of the battalion, which were recovered after the battle of Isandhlana.

The Queen's granddaughters, Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, have been on a visit to her Majesty during the absence of their parents from Windsor.

In a telegram to Maritzburg from the Queen, expressing her deep sympathy for the widow of General Sir George Colley, her Majesty desired that special provision should be made for Lady Colley, who has additional claims, she being the daughter of a distinguished general officer.

A Drawingroom will be held by her Majesty at Buckingham Palace next Friday; and a Levée will be held at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales on the 21st inst.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess, after paying farewell visits to the Emperor and Empress of Germany and other Imperial relatives, to the Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch, the Duke and Duchess d'Ossuna, Prince Bismarck, and other friends, left Berlin yesterday week on his return, via Darmstadt and Paris, to London. His Royal Highness was accompanied to the railway station by the Crown Prince and Princess, and Prince and Princess William of Germany, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen. The Prince arrived at the Hôtel Bristol, Paris, on Tuesday. The Princess of Wales returned to Marlborough House after her visit to the Queen at Windsor.

In accordance with an ancient custom, as announced in this paper, the Princess has presented a horseshoe to Oukham Castle in commemoration of her visit. The shoe, which was manufactured at the works of Lord Aveland, and is gilt, has been fastened to one of the walls of the castle, the inscription being—"Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, 1881."

The Prince will preside at the forthcoming Festival in aid of the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge-road.

The Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, on Saturday evening from Berlin. The Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Lobanoff met the Princes on their arrival at Charing-cross station.

Princess Louise of Lorne left town last Saturday en route for Italy. Her Royal Highness travelled from Charing-cross, via Boulogne and Paris, to Ventimiglia, where she was received with due honours on Monday.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, were in the House of Lords yesterday week during the discussion on the Earl of Lytton's motion respecting Candahar. The Duke of Connaught has consented to preside at the anniversary festival of the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury, which will take place at Willis's Rooms next Wednesday; and he will on the 30th preside at a dinner, also at Willis's Rooms, for the benefit of Princess Mary's Village Home for Girls.

The Duchess of Cambridge received by telegraph last Saturday the news of the death of her brother, Prince George Charles of Hesse, which occurred at Frankfurt the previous

night, he having only survived his sister, the Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, ten weeks. Prince George was upwards of eighty-eight years old, and unmarried.

Princess Frederica of Hanover (Baroness Von Pawel Rammingen) was safely delivered of a daughter at 2.35 p.m. on Monday at Hampton Court Palace. Dr. W. S. Playfair and Mr. W. H. Rogers were in attendance. Both mother and child are doing well.

Prince and Princess Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein visited the Mansion House on Tuesday with the young Princesses and lunched with the Lord Mayor. Having been shown over the Mansion House, Prince Frederick entered the justice-room and remained for a short time. The Royal party afterwards inspected Guildhall, the Bank of England, and the Royal Exchange.

The weather in Cheshire the past week has prevented the Empress of Austria availing herself of some of the meets arranged for her pleasure; but her Majesty has had runs with the Cheshire, the South Cheshire, the North Cheshire (Captain Park Yates's), and Sir Watkin Wynn's hounds; Lord Combermere, with Lord and Lady Alexander Paget and other members of the family frequently accompanying the Empress in the chase. Her Majesty has also visited her niece, Countess Larisch, who, with her husband, Count George Larisch, is staying at the Victoria Hotel, Whitechurch, for a fortnight's hunting.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

We are happy to announce that a pause in the needless and profitless hostilities with the Dutch people of the Transvaal has been secured for this week, and that negotiations are going on, which it is earnestly hoped may speedily procure an amicable settlement. It has, from the first, been pointed out, in the comments we have made upon this question, what are the kind of conditions to be laid down for a safe and satisfactory arrangement, providing ample and efficient securities both for the moderate amount of British interests concerned in the Transvaal and for the welfare and good treatment of the Kaffir and other native populations. These conditions should not involve any British interference with the domestic independence and self-government of the Transvaal Commonwealth within its own proper territorial limits; but its boundary will have to be strictly defined on the north, west, and east sides, confining it henceforth to the upland plain, the Hooze Veldt, which was actually held and occupied by this community of Dutch farmers in 1852, at the date of the Convention that guaranteed the existence of their Republic. The districts of Utrecht and Lydenburg, on the eastern frontier, bordering upon Natal and Zululand, and adjacent to the Swazis' and Sekokuni's country, did not form part of the original Transvaal territory; and it is in these eastern districts that some few British and German settlements have been introduced. And here also the result of the late British military operations against Cetewayo and Sekokuni may be considered to have begotten certain obligations of her Majesty's Government towards the native tribes. We should not, therefore, regard it as an unreasonable demand, on the part of our Government, that these districts, Utrecht and Lydenburg, should be retained under British dominion. And if it be a fact, as we are now informed, that the Portuguese Government has consented to cede the fine harbour of Delagoa Bay to Great Britain, a short railway from that harbour to the upland in the Lydenburg or the New Scotland district, the line projected by Mr. G. P. Moodie five years ago, would be a feasible and most beneficial work. On the northern frontier, likewise, beyond the Luluberg and Waterberg mountains, the extensive region of Zoutpansberg and Waterberg should be reserved from Boer encroachments for the future, and should be protected, by a British guarantee, and by very explicit stipulations with the Transvaal, for the unmolested abode of the native population. It will further be requisite, on the west side, to prohibit the Boers from encroaching upon several tribes in the territory contemplated by the "Keate Award" ten or twelve years ago. With these reservations, which are of the nature of a territorial limitation, there is no reason why the amplest political independence, as a separate and distinct Republic, should not be conceded to the Transvaal. Its position would then be equal to that of the Orange Free State; and the British Imperial Government, with the neighbouring British Colonies, might remain upon friendly terms both with the one and the other Dutch Commonwealth, and might soon obtain their concurrence in a general system of policy with regard to the native races of South Africa. We are perfectly convinced that all this is quite practicable; and now is the time for its consideration, while there is a brief respite from the rash and violent procedure of military coercion, which has already cost so much bloodshed, and has won us so little advantage or honour.

The armistice concluded on Sunday last between General Sir Evelyn Wood and Mr. P. J. Joubert, one of the three members of the Transvaal Provisional Government, is designed to allow time for a reply to be given by the Dutch to Sir George Colley's last communications, and for any further negotiations with a view to peace. The meeting took place half-way between the lines, the English being represented by General Sir E. Wood, Major Fraser, Captain Maude, and two other officers; and the Boers by P. J. Joubert, D. C. Uys, C. J. Joubert, and C. S. Fouché; A. J. Forster acting as interpreter. The terms are as follow:—

"We mutually agreed to a cessation of all hostilities from noon on the 6th to midnight on the 14th. The conditions are these:—1. Both parties promise not to make any forward movements from their present positions, but each party retains his liberty of movement within his own lines. 2. General Wood is free to send in eight days' provisions, but no ammunition, to the Transvaal garrisons; and the Boer officers undertake to pass the provisions to such garrisons. 3. Mr. Joubert undertakes to send notice of the armistice conditions to the British representatives of the garrisons and the Boer commanders at once, and will use his influence to induce the Boer commanders to allow the withdrawal of the British wounded from all the Transvaal garrisons into Natal."

On Sunday night waggons with supplies were dispatched to Potchefstroom, Stauderton, and Wakkerstroom. We are told that Mr. Brand, the Orange Free State President, has been doing his utmost to procure a peaceable settlement of the questions at issue between the English and the Boers. He is now reported to be in the Boer camp at Laing's Nek with that object. There is good hope of a satisfactory result.

The *Lady's Pictorial*, a new weekly illustrated journal for ladies, vies with the established papers and monthlies of the same class in presenting plates of the latest Paris fashions. But this attractive newcomer, so far from confining itself to dress, extends its sphere, and offers carefully executed engravings of current events likely to interest ladies, interspersed with a variety of essays and articles.

FINE ARTS.

DUDLEY GALLERY.

In this present General Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings at the familiar gallery in Piccadilly there is a manifest falling off, which may not be difficult to explain. For many years the Dudley enjoyed a monopoly, as it were, of the best water-colour work produced outside the societies in Pall-mall; it had a numerous committee—too numerous, probably—each with vested interests, and some with a following or belonging to a clique. The consequence is that no sooner are other galleries available than many of the best productions of the "general" body of water-colour painters are sent elsewhere.

Amongst the mass of small and generally premature and laboured or careless and pretentious drawings here, there are still, it is true, a considerable number possessing fair merit or promise; but there are scarcely any of unquestionable or commanding ability. The committee must have been in some straits to have given the usual post of honour to J. White's picture of an ill-favoured child seated before a money-box, called "The Way the Money Goes" (224), which, beyond breadth, boldness, and freedom of handling, has little to recommend it. One of the most ambitious figure-compositions is by J. W. Waterhouse (103)—representing the body of St. Eulalia lying in the Forum during the fall of snow that shrouded it, a drawing evincing thought, and containing good passages, but failing to convey the effect of snow. P. Macquoid's figure of a graceful girl "Bringing in the Peacock at Christmas" (38) is effective and good in colour. "Happy be thy Dreams" (14), by F. Dadd—an old angler fallen asleep while a litter of young pigs devour the spoils of his art and his provisions—is distinguished by sound draughtsmanship. We have also to mention with commendation J. H. Henshall's "An Argument" (403); "Evening" (298), by A. Stocks—an old woman trimming her lamp; two idyllic subjects by Walter Crane, which have, of course, to be judged from the decorative point of view; Miss Constance Phillott's pretty classical decorative figure of a girl (462); and drawings, large in manner, and showing more training than many here, by the foreign artists Roussouff, Carlandi, Franz, and Cabianca. The "Rocca di Papa" (261), by the last, has impressiveness that inclines, however, to the melodramatic. With these may fairly be associated Miss Bertha Newcombe's three studies of "Mère-Morot" (563), W. Langley's "In a Cornish Village" (282), and R. Dawson's weird little drawing, "The Feast of the Dead" (172)—Japanese placing coloured lanterns in an avenue of tombs at twilight. Foreign influence is plainly discernible in D. Woodcock's head of an old woman laughing in a white coif, called "Dame Quickly" (637), and "Under the Willows" (270), by W. Stott, with a little French tincture in a chequer of sunlight. These painters (both of whose names are new to us) aim, like the French impressionistes and a section of the Dutch school, at rendering the masses of colour-tones and light and shade in just relations with little heed to detail, as such, and it is impossible to deny that the result is artistic so far as it goes. G. McCulloch has a brawny semi-nude Puddler, dimly seen between two furnace-fires (479), which attains something of grandiose Michael-Angelesque character, despite the disproportionate largeness of the head.

Among the landscapes is a small drawing, "In the Pass of Killiecrankie" (603), bearing the name of John Ruskin. It is a study, and a most careful and loving study of rocks; but it has not, nor indeed does it pretend to have, the requisites for a picture. The colour is artificial in parts, as in the dense ultramarine sky reflexes in the water, and in the foliage of the background, which is picked out in body-colour, with something of the effect of old *gouache*. At the head of the room hang appropriately as pendants a landscape by A. Parsons, depicting a sombre effect of the rainy "June of 1879," and a flooded river view under a rainy sky by W. G. Addison. The treatment in the former is more solid, in the latter more transparent, but both are good in their way; and Mr. Addison has made a decided advance in this and other small works. It is pleasant to have to say as much of A. W. Weedon, whose "Storm-Cloud—Pevensey" (75) is broader and finer, particularly in the sky, than any previous work of his that we remember. H. Moore repeats himself less than usual in No. 345, a "seascape," looking from sands left wet by the receding tide, with a cloud casting its shadow over the middle-distance—a piece of close observation and vigorous record. "The Approach to Westminster" (395)—from the Embankment—by H. M. Marshall, is one of the most admirable drawings here, though we have seen other works by this artist still truer in the atmospheric gradations. H. Macallum has found a favourable opportunity for displaying his relish for rich colour in a bit of the emerald and azure sea off "Sorrento" (103). A word of warm commendation is due to the delicacy and truth of Miss Mary Forster's view at "Ringwood, Hants" (64). A very faithful piece of landscape draughtsmanship is "The Valley of Ecclesburne" (325), by T. Clark. We have on former occasions praised the unity of impression in J. Knight's drawing (recalling somewhat the works of the early masters of water colour), but the examples here strike us as routine reproductions, mannered and monotonous. A small drawing by J. M. Donne, low down on one of the screens (555), showing a last gleam of sunset on an Alpine peak, is strikingly truthful, and not less masterly in execution; assuredly it should have been on "the line." There are contributions also by artists whose merits are more or less well known, such as Frank Walton, J. E. Grace, Arthur and Walter Severn, C. R. Aston, &c. Other drawings which will repay the visitor's notice are "Evicted" (23), a head of a pretty Irish girl, by Mary Eley; No. 73, by Rosa Koberwein; "Awaiting Sentence" (122), by F. G. Cotman; "Leonisa" (105), by J. H. Henshall; "Nunciate Market-place" (152), by Patty Townsend; "Loch Pityoulish, Inverness-shire" (197), by Gertrude Martineau; "A Mussulman" (223), by W. C. Woutner; "An Arab Shepherd and Sheep" (340), by H. R. Rose; "A Sussex Shepherd and Sheep" (357), by J. Richardson; portraits of children by the late J. Moore; and contributions by Messrs. Pedder, Glennie, R. W. Allen, and S. Paget.

An exhibition of paintings on canvas in imitation of tapestry by lady amateurs and artists has been opened in a new gallery on the premises of Messrs. Howell and James, Regent-street. This new, or rather revived art—for it was formerly practised in Holland and France—has lately been cultivated with considerable success. A set of stains or dyes have been prepared by chemists, and classes in connection with this exhibition have been formed under the direction of Mr. Doulevy and Miss Florence Judd. Although these paintings do not, of course, equal in character of colour the productions of the loom with woven self-coloured threads, and although they do not convey the charming broken playful effect of real tapestry, they yet form a very acceptable substitute where costly tapestries are unattainable, and open a new field of employment for amateurs and artists. Some of the paintings shown are original designs; others are copies of fine ancient works; and several have much merit.

In our notice last week of Mr. Millais' works at the Fine Art Society we inadvertently stated that the picture of the

"Princess Elizabeth Prisoner at St. James's" had been engraved by Mr. Cousins; we should have said that the engraver was Mr. T. L. Atkinson.

A very fine collection of engravings in mezzotinto, illustrating the history of the art down to the time of David Lucas, is on view at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club.

A new Government School of Art was opened at Penzance on Monday by the Mayor (Mr. F. Boase), the Corporation, and school committee. The new buildings are in the Moral fields, and are well adapted for the required purposes. The school was opened with a fine-art exhibition, comprising 450 works of art. South Kensington supplies twenty-two paintings in oils, one hundred water-colours, historical series from 1710, illuminations, coloured photographs, and four cases of metal-work, wood and ivory carving, &c., besides valuable china and a porcelain vase lent by H.M. the Queen. The exhibition remains open twelve days.

The authorities of the National Gallery of Berlin have decided to hold very shortly an exhibition of the works of English etchers.

The Crown Prince of Germany has bought Rubens' magnificent picture of "Neptune and Amphitrite," which has hitherto been one of the principal ornaments of the celebrated picture-gallery of Count Schönborn, in Vienna. The price paid for the work is £10,000.

BISHOP PATTESON MEMORIAL CHURCH.

The lamented death, in 1871, of John Coleridge Patteson, Bishop of the Missionary Diocese of Melanesia, is a striking incident of the history of religious and philanthropic enterprise. He was cruelly slain, probably under a mistaken impression of the object of his visit, by the savage natives of Santa Cruz, one of the small islands in the Western Pacific Ocean, belonging to what is called the Melanesian group, a name derived from the blackish colour of its population, who are of the Papuan negroid race. He had been appointed first Bishop of Melanesia, a diocese created by the efforts of the late Bishop of New Zealand, the Right Rev. Dr. Selwyn, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield. A son of that eminent prelate is John Richardson Selwyn, who now holds the Melanesian Bishopric. This Episcopal See, with the head-quarters of the mission, is fixed at Norfolk Island, where a church has lately been erected, and dedicated to St. Barnabas, which will serve both as a memorial of Bishop Patteson and as a collegiate chapel. It is externally not a very imposing edifice; the walls are chiefly built of coarse native sandstone, but the upper part of these walls, on two sides, has been constructed of wood, and they are only 17 ft. high; while the west front and porch have no pretensions to beauty. The interior, however, is described as having a considerable degree of elegance and dignity; the inner walls are of white hewn stone, laid in alternate courses, which has a very good effect; while the high-pitched open roof, of Norfolk Island pine with Kauri planking, rises to a fair elevation. The nave is 51 ft. long by 27 ft. 6 in. wide; there are two small transepts, used as a vestry and organ-chamber; and an apsidal chancel, 24 ft. wide, which is beautifully decorated. The steps to the chancel are of black Devonshire marble, and it is paved with marble of two colours in an ornamental pattern. The reredos, of black walnut, with mosaic panels, the five pointed windows of stained glass, representing Christ and the four Evangelists, the fine organ, the font, and other furniture of this church, are handsome accessories to the building.

We present a page of Sketches, by the Rev. Philip Walsh, showing the church, outside and inside, with the clergy and congregation assembled on Dec. 7, for the consecration service. Amongst these were Bishop J. R. Selwyn, of Melanesia; Bishop Stuart, of Waiapu, New Zealand; Archdeacon Mansell, of Waiemata; the Rev. G. H. Nobbs, Colonial chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Kinder, and some other clergymen; Mr. Mills, M.P. for Exeter; Lieutenant Mills, R.E., and many other visitors, besides the members and native scholars of the Melanesian Mission. The Bishop of Melanesia having taken his seat, Mr. J. H. Upton, trustee of the Mission property, advanced to the chancel steps, and read a request that the church might be consecrated. The Bishop having read his consent, the clergy marched round the interior of the building, repeating the 115th Psalm, "Not unto us, O Lord, but to Thy Name give the praise." The consecration service, which was in the Mota language, was then proceeded with by Bishop Selwyn taking the principal part; after which, came the morning prayer and the communion service. The sermon, from the text, Isaiah liii. 2, was preached by the Rev. B. T. Dudley, Incumbent of St. Sepulchre's, Auckland, formerly some years with the Mission. At the end of the service a hymn was sung, which had been composed for the occasion.

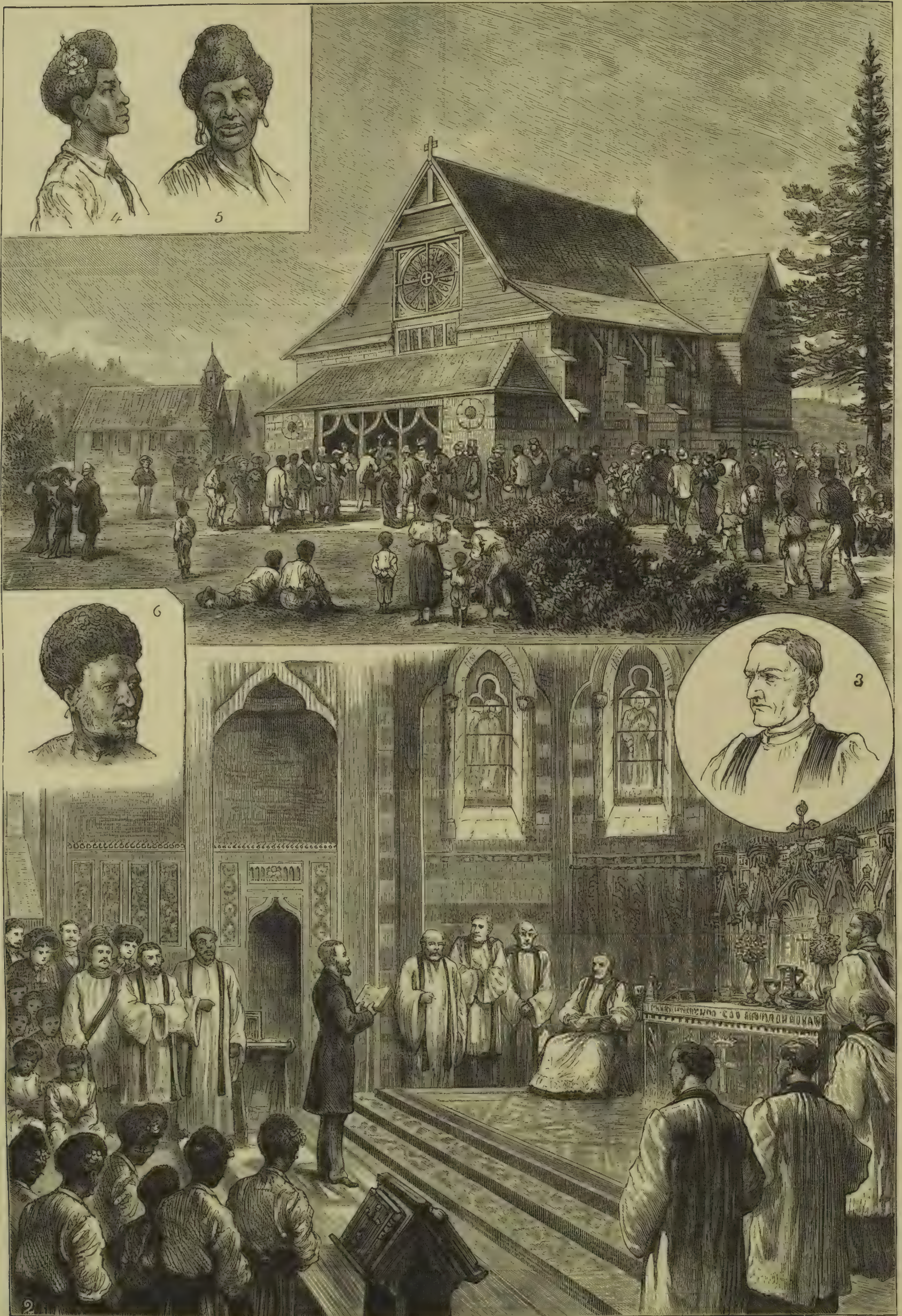
BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION.

The usual weekly entertainment took place on Tuesday evening, when a great treat was provided, by the kindness of Messrs. Carpenter and Westley, who gave their interesting exhibition of dissolving views with the oxy-hydrogen lime-light. On the preceding Tuesday a concert was given by Miss Matilda Roby, who has several times contributed by her charming talent to the amusement of the patients. On this occasion she was assisted by Miss Annie Matthews, Miss Maude Longhurst, Mr. Henry Taylor, Mr. James Budd, and Mr. Michael Watson.

The Bishop of Derry is announced to preach a special sermon at Brompton church on Sunday morning next (tomorrow) in behalf of the maintenance and extension of the Consumption Hospital, Brompton. A sermon for the same object will also be preached in the evening by the Rev. H. White, Chaplain of the Savoy, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. The Rev. W. Covington, the Vicar, says that, as this is the first occasion on which the cause of the hospital has been pleaded in the parish church, he earnestly commends it to the kind consideration of the congregation. The Vicar also states that a gentleman has promised a donation of £52 10s. (life governorship) upon condition that three other members of the congregation will do the same, and that a lady has promised £5 5s. annually upon similar terms.

A penny bank, established by the National Thrift Society, was opened last Monday evening at the Board Schools, Portobello-road. There were a large number of depositors, and more than 500 accounts were begun, the deposits ranging from one penny to £2. It is intended to establish similar banks in many of the Board schools.

At the Agricultural Hall, Islington, there is an excellent exhibition of domestic labour-saving appliances and articles for the promotion of household thrift. A deeply interesting spectacle is to be witnessed. Blind men and women from the Institution of the Association for the Welfare of the Blind, in Berners-street, are there chopping fire-wood, making brushes, brooms, baskets, sash-lines, &c. This institution was founded by Miss Gilbert, the blind daughter of the late Bishop of Chichester.



1. Exterior of the Church, with congregation assembling.
2. Reading the Request of the Trustees for Consecration.

3. The Bishop of Melanesia (the Right Rev. J. R. Selwyn).
4, 5, and 6. Native Students of Melanesian Church Mission.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP PATTESON MEMORIAL CHURCH (ST. BARNABAS), NORFOLK ISLAND.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



CAPTAIN C. GREER, R.A., KILLED IN THE TRANSVAAL.

MR. LAMONT YOUNG, GOVERNMENT GEOLOGIST,
DISAPPEARED IN AUSTRALIA.OFFICERS KILLED IN THE
TRANSVAAL.

We give the portraits of two more of the officers who have lately fallen in the disastrous conflicts with the Boers on the Natal border of the Transvaal country.

Captain Carlile Greer, of the Royal Artillery, was an officer of much experience, and in the prime of life. He was born on May-day, 1841, and entered the Royal Artillery as a Lieutenant June 25, 1862, serving in the New Zealand War of 1863-4, and being present at the attack on the Gate Pah and in the action at Maketu. He was advanced to the rank of Captain in July, 1875, and went out to the Cape with his battery during the course of the Zulu War, being appointed an Adjutant of the Royal Artillery in March, 1880. Latterly he had been serving as temporary Aide-de-Camp to Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope.

Lieutenant Edward Inman, 60th Rifles, was born in 1852. He entered the Army as a private soldier in a cavalry regiment, but was discharged as being under age. He again enlisted, and worked his way up to the position of Troop Sergeant-Major. After six years' service in the ranks he received an officer's commission in the 10th Hussars. Having remained in his regiment for some time, he effected an exchange with Lord Alwyn Compton, of the Grenadier Guards. Last year he exchanged again with Lieutenant Archer Crawley, of the 60th Rifles, and it was while serving with

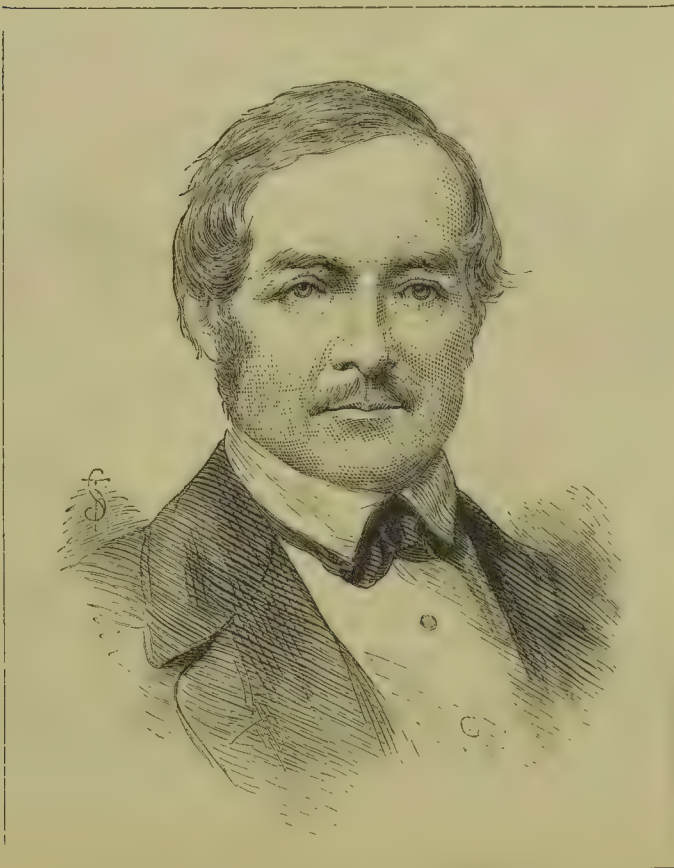


LIEUTENANT INMAN, 60TH RIFLES, KILLED IN THE TRANSVAAL.

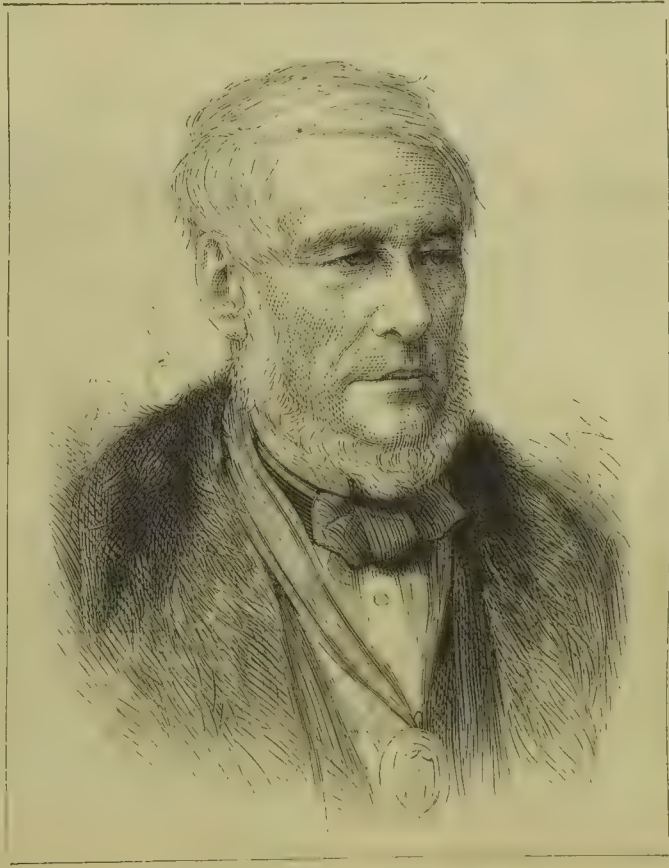
his new regiment in the capacity, it is said, of Acting Adjutant, that he lost his life.

MR. LAMONT YOUNG,
OF SYDNEY.

Much anxiety and regret has been caused in New South Wales by the disappearance of Mr. Lamont Young, the Government Geological Surveyor, who was sent from Sydney to report on the Bermagui gold-field, and of the party by whom he was accompanied. The others are Mr. Max Schneider, of the Government Mines Department at Sydney, and three boatmen, named Casey, Towers, and Lloyd. Bermagui is on the coast, 180 miles south of Sydney. Mr. Young went on the day of his arrival at Bermagui to cross the bay in a centre-board boat. Two days afterwards the boat was found jammed among rocks on the coast, about ten miles to the northward, and no trace could be discovered of its occupants. Among the explanations devised for their disappearance was that they had been drowned and the boat had drifted ashore. Later and closer examination of the spot, however, appears to prove that the boat was carefully navigated to the shore between the rocks, and that the party had a meal on shore after landing. The discovery of some bullet-holes in the boat and of a copper cartridge-case on the sand suggested the thought that the party had been attacked and murdered. This, again, seems to be refuted by careful examination, which fails to discover any



THE LATE HON. GRANTLEY F. BERKELEY.



THE LATE PROFESSOR TENNANT.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. H. N. King, Goldhawk-road, Shepherd's Bush.

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"CROSSING THE LINE."

The traditional custom of ships crossing the Equator receiving a merry visit from Neptune, King of Ocean, with Amphitrite and Triton and the other members of his Royal Court, is still kept up in the British Navy, making a special holiday festival among the seamen and non-commissioned officers belonging to each ship. The Detached or Flying Squadron commanded by Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, including H.M.S. Bacchante, the corvette on board of which Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales are serving as midshipmen, crossed "the Line" on Nov. 29, on the voyage to Monte Video; and some account was then published of the share that the two young Princes took, like any other novices in the life of members of the Royal Navy when at sea, in the rough jokes commonly prescribed, and to be endured upon this occasion. We have been favoured by Lieutenant Percy M. Scott, of H.M.S. Inconstant, the Admiral's flag-ship of that squadron, with the Sketch furnishing our illustration of this quaint and droll performance, which would be pretty much the same on board the Bacchante, and each of the ships in turn. It consisted of a certain ordeal for the initiation of persons who had never crossed the Line before; and there were many young hands among the officers and crews who had not previously been introduced to Neptune.

At the hour when the ship crossed the Line the ancient monarch of ocean appeared in full state, and met with a solemn and ceremonious reception. A platform had been raised amidships, on the port side, upon which a throne was erected for Neptune; and a doubled sail, capable of holding water, was stretched from this platform to the topgallant fore-castle, forming a basin for the immersion of the novices to be initiated in these rites of maritime experience. When Neptune arrived, he was conducted round the ship, with his consort and son, in a triumphal car, formed of a gun-carriage, and drawn by thirteen bears. The representative of Neptune was a stalwart seaman, attired in a big wig of oakum, with a tin crown, and wearing no trousers, but wielding a trident of tin. Amphitrite was a lovely figure, with masses of flowing hair made of tow, and with a long coloured robe or gown; she plied her fan with a languishing feminine grace, which was, however, belied by her chin with a natural manly beard. Four body-guards attended the royal equipage, which was followed by the Secretary and Chief of Police, the Chief Fireman and Assistant, the Barber and his mate, with shaving implements, the Doctor and Assistant, with pills, draughts, and smelling-bottles, and an escort of police sergeants and constables. When Neptune, after going round in procession, was seated on his throne, with his Court and official staff about him, the uninitiated were sent below; and each of them was summoned in turn, to pass the prescribed ordeal. The first to undergo it was his Serene Highness Prince Louis of Battenberg, Lieutenant R.N., who figures as a victim in our illustration.

The candidate for initiation is first taken by the police to the upper deck, where he is blindfolded. He is thence led, through a continuous drenching shower of water from the firemen's hose, to appear before Neptune. Having been placed on a stool, he is addressed by Neptune with certain questions; but, if he rashly opens his mouth to reply, the barber thrusts into it a brush charged with lather of soft soap, mixed with oatmeal, soap, and other ingredients, which may also find entrance into his nose and ears. The "doctor," immediately afterwards, crams him with horrible pills and doses him with nauseous draughts. He is next shaved by the barber, with a razor made of iron hoop, sometimes frightfully jagged, and more or less harsh and scraping, the degree of severity being greater if the patient is at all refractory under such treatment. A smelling-bottle, of the size of an ordinary wine-bottle, is then presented to his nose; but its cork is armed with needle-points, which may, by a sudden jerk, or an enforced bob of the head, act with a very pungent effect. Lastly, the stool is plucked from beneath the blindfold sitter, who tumbles backward into the spacious bath of sea-water. He is there instantly seized by the bears, and is ducked, rolled over and over, and dragged through the basin, and dugged by the "flunkies" with their wet "swabs," till Neptune gives the sign for his release.

Such is the ceremony of initiation, which is, of course, never repeated during the man's life, and by which he is qualified to take part in the same treatment of others. It was performed and suffered on board the Inconstant, as well as on board the Bacchante, with perfect good-humour in all concerned. The two young Princes were shaved and ducked in their turn, and Neptune said he felt it a great honour to admit them into his dominion, and to the navigation of the Southern Hemisphere.

MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.

Mr. James Payn's "Grape from a Thorn" will rank among the best of his characteristically bright and lively stories, and is a very distinct acquisition to the *Cornhill*. The relation between father and daughter which forms the backbone of the tale, presents a curious resemblance, and at the same time a curious contrast, to the similar situation which constitutes the pivot of Mr. James's recent fiction in the same periodical. The number is equally strong in the miscellaneous articles, especially in the partly idyllic, partly prosaically truthful, but everywhere vivid and Crabbe-like picture of Indian peasant life, entitled "Bhagoo." Mr. Gosse contributes an entertaining literary and personal sketch of Sir George Etherege, hitherto one of the least-known of the poets of the Restoration; but henceforth, thanks to the discovery of a volume of correspondence in the British Museum, likely to be among the most individual figures of the period. Mr. Grant Allen does well in pointing out the numerous traits of resemblance between the legends of fairies and the vestiges of the primitive inhabitants of Europe, but is too much enamoured of an attractive hypothesis when he goes the length of identifying them in every point. Mr. Symonds's descriptions of Italian scenery, especially of the neighbourhood of Lerici and Spezzia, have the charm of poems; and Miss Robinson's "Helen in the Wood" is an actual poem of exquisite grace and pathos.

Mr. James's "Portrait of a Lady" is exceedingly ill-adapted to serial publication. *Macmillan*, however, is strong in miscellaneous papers. Mr. Evans's account of Montenegrin customs and superstitions is most interesting, as is Mr. Martin's sketch of the Connemara peasant, which incidentally and unintentionally brings out the peculiar mischievousness of agrarian agitation in driving away the class of landed proprietors which offers the only hope of redemption for a poverty-stricken country. Mr. Hitchman, in a very entertaining paper, introduces his readers to an extensive class of journals potent with the masses, but of which eyes and ears polite seldom take cognisance. There is excellent sense in Mr. Arnold's essay on Byron; but little novelty, except in

the application made of some pregnant dicta of Goethe. Mr. Alfred Austin resents the disparaging part of the recent criticism on Tennyson by Mr. Swinburne, who, like Mr. Simcox Rummings, in "Little Pedlington," would apparently be an excellent critic if he only knew where to stop.

Blackwood makes up a fair number with the continuation of "The Private Secretary," the conclusion of "Mr. Cox's Protégé," and Lady Martin's remarks on the character of Desdemona. There is also an excellent review of Sir C. Ducane's recent version of the *Odyssey* in ballad metre; but the gem of the number is an analysis of that precious legacy of an age of romance, the autobiography of Lord Herbert of Chisbury.

Fraser is not particularly brilliant this month, although there are some very good points in its new serial fiction, "In Trust," which presents affinities to Mr. Trollope's work with more delicacy of handling. Mr. Allingham's "News from Pannonia," too, is a fine versification of some of the best thoughts of Marcus Aurelius. "John Gilpin as a Solar Hero" is a somewhat over elaborate burlesque of the theories of comparative mythologists. The identification of the postboy with the morning and evening star, however, is a capital hit. The most important contributions of serious interest are Mr. Baden-Powell's endeavour to reassure the British farmer against American competition; and Mr. Longman's horrified protest against the proposal to admit American reprints of English books into the United Kingdom.

The contents of the *Fortnightly Review* are for the most part of a very solid description, the principal exceptions being Mr. Chisolm's "Notes of Travel in Thessaly and Epirus" and Mr. Symonds's essay on a poet contemporary with Dante, Folgore da San Geminiano. Mr. Chisolm draws attention to a factor in the Turco-Greek question hitherto overlooked, the existence in the disputed provinces of a large Wallachian population, whose sympathies may be with neither party. Mr. Symonds's renderings display his usual felicity and mastery of form. The most remarkable of the other contributions are Mr. Schuster's account of the anti-Jewish agitation in Germany, which he considers to have been deliberately got up for political reasons; and Mr. Statham's advice, which many will almost wish could be followed, to get out of South African difficulties and South Africa together.

The *Nineteenth Century* is rich in discussions of the most pressing questions of the day. Miss Charlotte O'Brien gives for the first time, so far as we know, expression to what has long been the inarticulate conviction of a good many, that the application of the Parliamentary system to Ireland is a mistake altogether, and that the true régime for the country would be the absolute government of some generally popular individual like Lord Dufferin. Sir Garnet Wolseley pleads the cause of short military service in an article evidently elicited by General Roberts's speech at the Mansion House. Sir Garnet makes no reference to one of the principal objections to short service, the unfair weight which it throws upon the Indian exchequer; but his paper contains an instructive exposition of some of the personal reasons which bias military men against the system. Emigration, the Basuto question, Dutch feeling in the Transvaal business, are the subjects of contributions of considerable value, and Mr. Keibel assigns his reasons for considering a juncture between Conservatives and moderate Liberals essential for the preservation of the balance of party government. Mr. Mallock's "Colloquy on Radicalism" contains many pungent remarks, but the machinery is faulty. It is a dialogue within a dialogue; no human memory could have faithfully retailed so long a conversation, nor any human patience have endured it all at second-hand. Plato, no doubt, set the example, but it is an example that can only be followed with safety by a second Plato.

The *Contemporary Review* makes another addition to the literature of the Jewish question in Germany in an essay by Mr. Charles Grant, pointing out many reasons why the Jew should be made the scapegoat of the general discontent and perplexity incidental to a period of transition. Professor Jevons writes an extremely vigorous statement of the case of free public libraries, versus the apathy of metropolitan ratepayers. Mr. Farrer's account of the Grand Duke Leopold's reforms in Tuscan land tenure is full of interest; but, unfortunately, Leopold dealt only with Crown and Church lands, so that his example contributes little to the problem of reconciling the general interest with the rights of private property. Professor Williamson's "Pyrrhonism in Science" enforces modesty and caution upon the adherents of popular hypotheses; and Professor Hillebrand's character of Guizot, though an unsympathetic, is not an unjust estimate of the "austere intriguer's" immaculate but unattractive private life.

The contributions to this month's *Temple Bar* are full of character. Besides "Kith and Kin" and "The Freres," we have the first part of a very clever story, "The Beautiful Miss Roche," and an essay on "Genius and Method," abounding in curious particulars of the methods of composition adopted by literary men. "A Peep at the Mogrebins" and "Quakerism in Ireland" are very agreeable papers; but the most interesting of any are accounts of the strange amours of two men of great genius, Hazlitt and Ferdinand Lassalle. It is difficult to determine which of the two was the more thoroughly infatuated by the more unworthy object; but, on the whole, we should assign the palm of infatuation to Hazlitt, and of unworthiness to Madame von Racowitza.

"Sophy" is, as usual, the chief feature of *Time*, which this month, however, has other attractive matter to depend upon in "A Little Pill," "Boswell's Love Affairs," and "An Adventure with an Adventuress."

The American illustrated magazines are, as usual, excellent, marvellously copious in artistic design, and miracles of cheapness. *Harper and Scribner's Monthly* follow their usual plan of giving articles adapted to serve as nuclei for groups of engravings. A description of the new Queen Anne suburb of Bedford Park, in *Harper*, is an excellent specimen of this method of treatment, and will make many Londoners acquainted for the first time with one of the most remarkable modern features of their own city. "The University of Leyden," "An Old Dutch Town," and "A Nation in a Nut-shell," likewise bring together a number of most interesting portraits and topographical sketches; while Mr. T. Hardy's "Loodecan" would of itself uphold the literary character of the periodical. "In London with Dickens" and "Striped Bass" are among *Scribner's* most successful media for piquant illustration. The same magazine has very pleasing papers on Charles and Mary Lamb with Cary's portraits; and the artist Copley, father of Lord Lyndhurst; besides a valuable account of the prospects of Protestantism in Italy. The most remarkable article in a good average number of the *Atlantic Monthly* is an exposure of "the greatest, wisest, and meanest monopoly known to history" that of the Standard Oil Company, which "produces only one fiftieth or sixtieth of our petroleum, but dictates the price of all, and refines nine tenths."

The *Gentleman's Magazine* is chiefly remarkable for the continuation of Mr. McCarthy's "Comet of a Season," an abstract

of Mr. Thomson's successful expedition to Central Africa, and Mr. Ewald's historical sketch of Cardinal Pole's legation to England under Queen Mary. Mr. D. C. Murray's "Joseph's Coat" is a real acquisition to *Belgravia*; and in this age of sensational novels it may be expected that many of its readers will find an attraction in Mr. Mallock's singular mixture of unwholesome religion with frivolous worldliness. "Rambles about Eton" is particularly interesting for containing a view of Hughenden Manor.

Good Words contains Mr. Froude's long-anticipated sketch of Cardinal Newman; while *London Society* relies principally upon Mrs. Riddell's excellent novel. *Tinsley*, the *Argosy*, *Home*, the *St. James's*, and the *Burlington* provide a good store of light reading; and the *Antiquary* and the *Theatre* are as successful as usual in catering for the particular classes upon whose patronage they depend.

The *Art Journal* is very greatly improved in its new series, and the *Magazine of Art* affords an excellent pattern of the cheaper type of artistic periodical. The *New Monthly* has photographic portraits of Madame Modjeska and Miss Ellen Terry.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE COLOURING MATTER OF THE BLOOD—HÆMOGLOBIN.

Professor E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S., in his fifth lecture, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, after referring to the discovery of the blood crystals by Leydig and Reichert, described the methods of crystallising the colouring matter, which is always preceded by separation from the corpuscles. How these crystals are readily formed, by mixing the blood of the rat with water, was shown by means of the electric light and microscope; and the differences in the form of blood crystals were illustrated by specimens from the blood of the guinea-pig and squirrel. Large crystals may be obtained by warming blood for several days in an incubator. The composition of these crystals was explained, and iron stated to be present in them. The spectroscopic examination of the blood corpuscles was strikingly shown. Hoppe-Seyler, by this means, demonstrated the presence of oxygen in very small quantities of hæmoglobin, and Stokes's discoveries illustrate what takes place in the blood, when the tissues act as reducing agents, and subtract oxygen from the hæmoglobin, which again takes up a fresh supply of oxygen in passing through the capillaries of the lungs. Hæmoglobin combines with other gases, notably with carbonic oxide; and hence suffocation by inhaling this gas is generally fatal, because it expels the respiratory oxygen from the blood, and firmly retains its place when artificial respiration is attempted. The Professor then noticed some of the chemical elements of hæmoglobin, especially hæmatin, long considered to be the true colouring matter of blood. Hæmatin contains all the iron of hæmoglobin; and, when this is extracted, a purple-coloured substance, termed "iron-free hæmatin" remains. These, and other interesting facts, were well illustrated by the aid of prisms of glass, and carbon sulphide with the electric light.

THE WHITE CORPUSCLES OF THE BLOOD.

Professor E. A. Schäfer in his sixth lecture, given on Tuesday, the 1st inst., after speaking of the discovery of the white corpuscles by Hewson, and of their being easily seen in circulating blood, through their property of adhering to the wall of the blood-vessel, distinguished them as coarsely or finely granular, and large or small. He described their structure as protoplasm with a nucleus; and as containing fat particles as well as animal starch, which latter he demonstrated by the iodine reaction (a violet tinge). He also illustrated the action of other reagents, especially that of water and acetic acid. He next commented on the discovery of the amoeboid movements of the white corpuscles, by Wharton Jones in 1846. These movements, said to be due to contractility, are accelerated by heat, retarded by cold, and stopped by chloroform. Professor Schäfer then referred to the alleged feeding of the white corpuscles, to their taking in vermilion granules; and especially to their digesting organic particles, such as milk globules or starch. He stated that his own observations seem to show that they cannot do so; since both the milk globules and starch granules, after remaining in them for many hours, were perfectly unchanged. Finally, he noticed the wandering of the white corpuscles out of the blood vessels, first observed by Waller; and Cohnheim's discovery that the corpuscles of pus, the matter of an abscess, are white corpuscles which have emigrated from the blood-vessels.

HISTORY OF DRAWING-ROOM MUSIC.

Professor Ernst Pauer, in beginning his second and concluding lecture, on Thursday, Feb. 24, commented on the great advances in the character of home-music made in the present century, much promoted by the introduction of the "cottage" pianos. Among the finest lyrical pieces are Liszt's transcription of the beautiful songs of Schubert and Schumann, and his arrangements of national songs and dances—such as his "Hungarian Rhapsodies," in which the pianoforte is made to imitate other instruments. Chopin idealised the simple rhythm of the mazurka and ennobled the krakoviak and polonaise, and his drawing-room music has never been excelled for grace, refinement, sweetness, and versatility. Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words" were also a highly valuable addition to the musical home library. They have been characterised as perfect gems of art, imbued with the composer's innermost ideas, inclosing, in brief compass, sweet melody, delicious harmonies, elegant accompaniments, and refined basses. In like manner, the production of Schumann's shorter pieces forms an epoch in musical history, and their great influence is justly due to their remarkable intellectual richness and romantic spirit. They are most especially adapted for home audiences, being well adapted for discussion. In his "Album Leaves" and similar works, Schumann touches a chord not sounded by any preceding composer. He appears to have lived in a world of his own, apart from all mankind; and his deep feeling and tenderness appear much more in his drawing-room music than in his greater works. Finally, Professor Pauer commented on the improved character and great brilliancy of modern dance music; and, in conclusion, asserted that drawing-room music has now not only attained a distinct legitimate existence, but has absolutely become an actual necessity. His illustrations, given upon a grand pianoforte of Broadwood's, comprised several charmingly characteristic pieces by Liszt, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Hiller, Litolff, Brahms, and Taubert.

EXCITABILITY IN PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

Dr. J. S. Burdon-Sanderson, M.D., F.R.S., who gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, Feb. 25, opened its subject by referring to his discourse on June 5, 1874, when he announced, what was at that time a new discovery, that in those parts of plants which respond, as animals do, when touched or otherwise irritated by some kind of motion, the electrical change which always precedes the response also shows itself as the antecedent of motion in the leaf of the fly-trap (*Dionaea*), and in the swelling at the base of the leaf-stalk of the sensitive plant. From this fundamental

observation, Dr. Sanderson stated that he had been led to a more complete study of the elementary endowments on which the power of a living structure to respond by visible motion to a stimulus is dependent, and he then proceeded to describe the results of investigations carried on for several years, in conjunction with Mr. Page, F.C.S. Since 1874, the results of Dr. Sanderson's first experiments have been severely criticised by distinguished physiologists in Germany, who, while admitting his facts, repudiated the inferences that the "excitable parts" of plants possess endowments analogous to those of animal contractile tissues. To support this inference, it was necessary to compare the two processes in a series of experiments. Those illustrating the endowments of animal protoplasm were exhibited to the audience. The counterparts of these experiments on the leaf could not be shown, for vigorous *Dionaea* plants are not to be had in winter. They were, however, fully illustrated by diagrams. The chief question was, is it possible that, in the plant as in the animal, one part can influence another at a distance from it, independently of the transmission of sensible motion—that is, by the propagation of the molecular change produced in its living substance by excitation. If it is possible, then, although they possess no nerves and nothing analogous to brains, yet the fundamental endowment of a nerve (that of communicating the effect of an excitation to a distance without sensible motion on its own part) is not entirely wanting to plants. And, this being so, we must admit that the close relation which all naturalists recognise between the two kingdoms as regards structure and development, is based on a much deeper and more fundamental agreement as regards the vital endowments of their protoplasm.

ANCIENT EGYPT—RELIGION

Mr. R. Stuart Poole, Keeper of Coins in the British Museum, in his second lecture, given on Saturday last, Feb. 26, began by stating that the belief of the Egyptians in human responsibility rested on the immortality of the soul, the after life of which depended on the life led on earth. After briefly noticing their idea of death, and the practice of mummification, he proceeded to comment on the funeral procession, the tomb, and the other world, referring to large graphic illustrations. The funeral procession was described on the route from the house to the river, the passage of the river, and the route from the other bank to the tomb, followed by the lamentations, and the funeral feast and dirges. The principal parts of the tomb were next described; details being given of the chapel, the pit, and the sepulchral chamber; and the external inscription of the oldest tombs, and the state of the chapel were explained. It was argued that the care for the mummy did not depend on a doctrine of the resurrection of the body, which had not been traced with any certainty to Egyptian sources. It might rather be due to the importance of a central place for the funeral offerings in perpetuity assured by the contributions from the estates of the deceased as a kind of quit-rent to the priests from his heirs. In regard to the other world, Mr. Poole stated what the Egyptians held as to the double, the soul and the intelligence, suggesting that the confusion of terms was due to sources of their belief. He gave some account of the "Book of the Dead," the story of the fate of the soul in the other world; and, comparing it with other Egyptian works of the same nature, expressed his belief that their discordant topography was as yet unexplained, as the theory that it was allegorical has yet to be proved, and seemed inconsistent with Egyptian practice. It would not avail to learn how to avoid dangers in Hades, if they were purely allegorical. As a convenient term only, Hades was spoken of as purgatorial. The central idea of "the Book of the Dead" was judgment before Osiris. The condemned were dismissed to misery, apparently ending in the second death, probably annihilation; while the acquitted passed through further trials, until, ultimately, the soul, animated by the intelligence, was absorbed into the light from which it had issued. The lecture was closed with a comparative view. The strong contrast of the idea of law was shown. The time has not yet come for comparison with Assyrian beliefs; but the points of similarity in Homeric and post Homeric notions of the future state, and in Indian ideas, were briefly noticed.

ANCIENT EGYPT—SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC LIFE

Mr. Poole, in his third lecture, given on Saturday last, the 5th inst., after stating that no early Egyptian speculative philosophy apart from religion had been traced, as the only known tract on the subject was of a date at which we might infer the influence of Greek thought, treated the subject under the heads of moral philosophy, marriage, and manners and customs. The moral philosophy is chiefly to be found in "The Book of the Dead," which presents the religious teaching in morals, and partly in the works of the Egyptian moralists. He compared the Negative Confession with the Decalogue, and pointed out, in the Egyptian code, the importance of duties to one's self, as well as its consequent want of comprehensiveness. The teaching of the moralists, from the earliest age to the last, dealt with duty to man and self, and regarded God as the source of all moral law. The similarity of Hebrew proverbial philosophy was next indicated. Our knowledge of the marriage law of Egypt is due to the recent researches of M. Revillout on the contracts and similar documents of the time of the Greek and Roman rule. The earlier monuments prove the high position of the wife, but only inferentially. Under the Ptolemies, we find her first protected by elaborate provisions guaranteeing her dowry on the whole property of her husband in case of divorce, which was in his power. Greek law was introduced by Ptolemy IV., and the husband's right over her property increased. Divorce was next permitted on both sides, and finally it became lawful to the wife alone. Until the decree of Philopator, the wife remained absolutely free in all matters of business, and could buy and sell of her own will. Property was held in common, with provision for creditors, if the husband was engaged in business. The only marriage law which approaches the Egyptian, Mr. Poole stated, is the "Code Napoléon." In conclusion, he gave a brief survey of the different classes of the population, and described the Egyptian character as resting on an ideal far higher than the Assyrian; and, in its social side, above that of the Greeks.

ELASTICITY POSSIBLY A MODE OF MOTION.

Sir William Thomson, LL.D., F.R.S., gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 3rd inst. In his opening remarks he referred to Dr. Tyndall's beautiful book, "Heat a Mode of Motion," as a lesson of truth which has manifested far and wide one of the greatest discoveries of modern philosophy. About a century ago Daniel Bernoulli shadowed forth the kinetic theory of the elasticity of gases, which has been accepted as truth by Joule and splendidly developed by Clausius, Manwoode, Tait, and Dewar, less than two hundred years after the discovery of Robert Boyle. This elasticity, Sir William thought, may be viewed as a mode of motion. Reference was then made to the spinning-top, rolling hoop, and bicycle in rapid motion, as cases of stiff, elastic-like firmness produced by motion, and showed experimentally by the gyrostat, in which upright position, utterly impossible without rotation,

was maintained with a firmness, and strength, and elasticity as might be obtained by bands of steel. A flexible endless chain seemed rigid when caused to run rapidly round a pulley; a limp disc of indiarubber, made to rotate, seemed to acquire the stiffness of a Rubens' hat-brim; and a little wooden ball in still water which could not be kept down, remained as if embedded in jelly when the water was rotated rapidly. Lastly, large smoke rings discharged from a circular or elliptic aperture in a box, and illuminated by electric light, progressed through the air when undisturbed; but when one ring was sent obliquely after another, the collision sent the two away in greatly changed directions. Here then, said Sir William, in water and air is an elasticity like that of an elastic solid, developed by mere motion. May not the elasticity of every atom of matter be thus explained? But the kinetic theory of matter is a dream, and will be nothing else, until, it can explain chemical affinity, electricity, magnetism, gravitation, and the inertia of masses. The belief that no other theory of matter is possible is the only ground for anticipating that there is in store for the world another beautiful book, to be called "Elasticity a Mode of Motion."

OBITUARY.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR J. M. MACLEOD.

The Right Hon. Sir John Macpherson Macleod, P.C., K.C.S.I., of Duirnish, died on the 1st inst., at Stanhope-street, Hyde Park, in his ninetieth year. He was the son of Colonel Donald Macleod, of St. Kilda; received his education at Edinburgh University and at Haileybury, and entered the Madras Civil Service. He held various appointments in India from 1812 to 1838, amongst others that of Secretary to the Government of Madras, Commissioner for the Government of Mysore, and member of the Indian Law Commission at Calcutta. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Inverness-shire. In 1866 he received the decoration of K.C.S.I., and in 1871 was sworn of the Privy Council. He married, in 1822, Catharine, daughter of Mr. William Greig, of Thornhill, Stirlingshire.

HON. CORNWALLIS MAUDE.

The Hon. Cornwallis Maude, Captain, attached to the 58th Regiment, fell in the disastrous action with the Boers on the Majuba Mountain in South Africa. He was born Oct. 22, 1852, the only son of Cornwallis, Viscount Hawarden, by Clementina, his wife (who died in 1865), eldest daughter of the late Admiral the Hon. Charles Elphinstone-Fleeming. This gallant young officer received his education at Eton, and entered the Grenadier Guards in 1871, from which he retired with the rank of Captain in 1876. He also served in the 2nd Life Guards. He assumed the surname of Fleeming under entail of his ancestor, John Fleeming, sixth Earl of Wigton, but subsequently resumed his patronymic. He married, Feb. 28, 1878, Eva Henrietta, daughter of the late Mr. Francis Brooke, of Summerton, in the county of Dublin, and leaves two infant daughters.

MR. ST. GEORGE BURKE.

Mr. James St. George Burke, Q.C., of The Auberies, Essex, J.P., died suddenly on the 25th ult. He was youngest son of the late Mr. John French Burke, author of "The Domestic Manners and Institutions of the Romans," and grandson of Mr. Joseph Burke, of London, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Mr. Simon Arthur Hyacinth French, of Frenchbrook, in the county of Roscommon. Mr. Peter Burke, of Elm Hall, in the county of Tipperary, J.P. for that county, younger brother of the last-named Joseph Burke, was grandfather of Mr. Serjeant Burke, and of Sir Bernard Burke, C.B., Ulster King of Arms. Mr. St. George Burke was born in 1804, and called to the Bar in 1846. He attained considerable practice before Parliamentary Committees, and purchased the estate of The Auberies in the county of Essex. He married, in 1835, Anne Eliza, second daughter of Mr. John Grubb, of Horsenden House, Bucks, J.P. and D.L., by whom he leaves a large family.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. Henry Cox Goodlake, J.P., on the 27th ult., aged sixty-two.

Mr. James Falconer Gillanders, of Highfield, in the county of Ross, J.P. and D.L., at his seat near Tarradale, on the 25th ult., aged seventy. He was eldest son of Mr. John Gillanders, of Highfield, J.P. and D.L., by Jane Falconer, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Mackenzie, of Allan Grange.

Sir Henry Jackson, Bart., Q.C., who last week was elevated to the Judicial Bench, causing the present vacancy in the representation of Coventry, on the 8th inst., at his residence, 61, Portland-place. Sir Henry had been out of health for some time, and for a fortnight had been seriously ill.

Commander Francis Romilly, R.N., H.M.S. *Boadicea*, of wounds received in the action on the Majuba Mountain, South Africa. He was son of Mr. Charles Romilly, Clerk to the Crown in Chancery, by the Lady Georgina, his wife, daughter of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, and was consequently nephew of the first Lord Romilly and grandson of the celebrated Sir Samuel Romilly.

Mr. Theodore Howard Galton, of Hadzor, in the county of Worcester, J.P. and D.L., barrister-at-law, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, on the 28th ult., at Biarritz, in his sixty-first year. He was eldest son of Mr. John Howard Galton, of Hadzor, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff of Worcestershire in 1834, by Isabella, his wife, only child of Mr. Joseph Strutt, of Derby. He married, 1853, Frances Amelia, fourth daughter of General the Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, Bart.

An agrarian murder has been perpetrated at Multyfarnham, about eight miles from Mullingar, in Westmeath. Patrick Farrelly, of Moyvora, was returning home across the fields, when he was met by two men, who fired several shots at him, from the effects of which he died. For several years he had held a farm from which a tenant was evicted.

A silver medal, money rewards, and letters of thanks given by the Board of Trade were presented at Yarmouth last Saturday to the coastguardsmen, beachmen, and gentlemen who rendered assistance in rescuing lives from the several wrecks on that part of the coast during the great gale of last January; the Mayor, naval and military authorities, and most of the gentry of the town being present. Mrs. Parker, the wife of the inspecting commander of the coastguard, distributed the testimonials.

Last week 2620 births and 1633 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 20 and the deaths 116 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 52 from smallpox, 18 from measles, 27 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 35 from whooping-cough, 8 from enteric fever, 1 from an ill-defined form of continued fever, and 13 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 364 and 367 in the two preceding weeks, further rose to 419 last week: 283 were attributed to bronchitis, and 15 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 63 deaths.

"BEFORE THE SWALLOW DARES."

Of the four seasons, it is only Winter that in leaving us goes away grumbling and discontented. He has a sneaking habit of again and again returning, weeks after his lawful sway has ended, to wreak his spite upon gentle-hearted Spring; now blanching her fresh young face with his cold, slimy sleet, now drawing the blood into her cheeks with a rude blast from the north, and now hurling upon her a snowstorm that frightens her right away. No wonder that the birds which left us in October wait until Spring's second month ere they venture back again to the land of their birth. Nor is it at all surprising that Flora keeps back her choicest blossoms until May, nor even that the leaves, which in March seem all but bursting from their buds, dare not unfold until April, May, or even June has come!

Spite, however, of Winter's churlish behaviour to his gentle successor, Nature has in store some of her sweetest offspring to welcome the blushing Spring on her earliest approach. Bravest of all the brave-hearted things that shrink not from Winter's spitefulness, is the little snowdrop, "first-born of the year's delight"—the morning star of flowers. How often have we seen the sweet pale thing, in its anxiety to be quite in time to greet her, burst through the snow itself—alas, long before Spring has come! How prettily it hangs its snow-white head, and how patiently it seems to wait during those few short days before it droops and dies—shall we say broken-hearted? The celandine, with its smooth heart-shaped leaves and yellow star-like blossoms, is another charming little wildling that ventures forth early in the year.

Ere a leaf is on a bush,
In the time before the thrush
Has a thought about her nest,

comes this modest little flower, that Wordsworth tried so hard to make beloved as one of the earliest heralds of the spring. Violets and primroses are perhaps spring flowers rather than harbingers of the most delightful of the seasons; yet long before Spring has come really to stay with us, many an adventurous sweet violet may be found in sheltered places wafting through the cold woodland its delicious incense, and in secluded lane-banks we come across many a pale primrose scenting the air with its daintier, but not less charming, perfume. Closely following the brave little snowdrop and the celandine, are the daffodils,

That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty.

But daffodils, like the narcissus and the gay crocuses which now deck our gardens, are only occasionally found wild; and it is of Nature's wildlings we would speak. In the woods of our midland and southern counties may now be found the pretty pink flowers of the mezerion, or spurge-laurel, and in the fields the bright yellow blossoms of the common coltsfoot, and the spikelike heads of the butterbur, and under shelter of the hedges the little blue flowers of the ground ivy and the veronica. The pretty whin-bush of our commons, like Burns's "wee, modest, crimson-tipped flow'r," may be seen blooming at all seasons of the year; but it is in the opening months of the year that we love best to see it.

What few there are we dearly love, yet it must be confessed that the flowers which venture to unbosom themselves to the rain and sleet of February and to the winds of March are very scanty. But it is not to Flora that the fresh young Spring looks for her brightest welcome. When Winter's frosts and snows encompassed all the land, some birds there were that disdained to seek shelter in foreign climes: it is from these the new-comer gets her heartiest greeting; the larks, thrushes, and blackbirds, that in the inclement season nestled together under the lifeless hedges and in the ditch-banks; the sparrows, yellowhammers, and chaffinches, which then crowded the farmyards and the warm manured fields near towns; the birds which not frost nor snow nor naked trees could drive from their woodland haunts; the stormcock that sang loud and clear all through the wildest wintry weather; the darling robin, who in those cold dreary months made himself, or tried to make himself, at home everywhere.

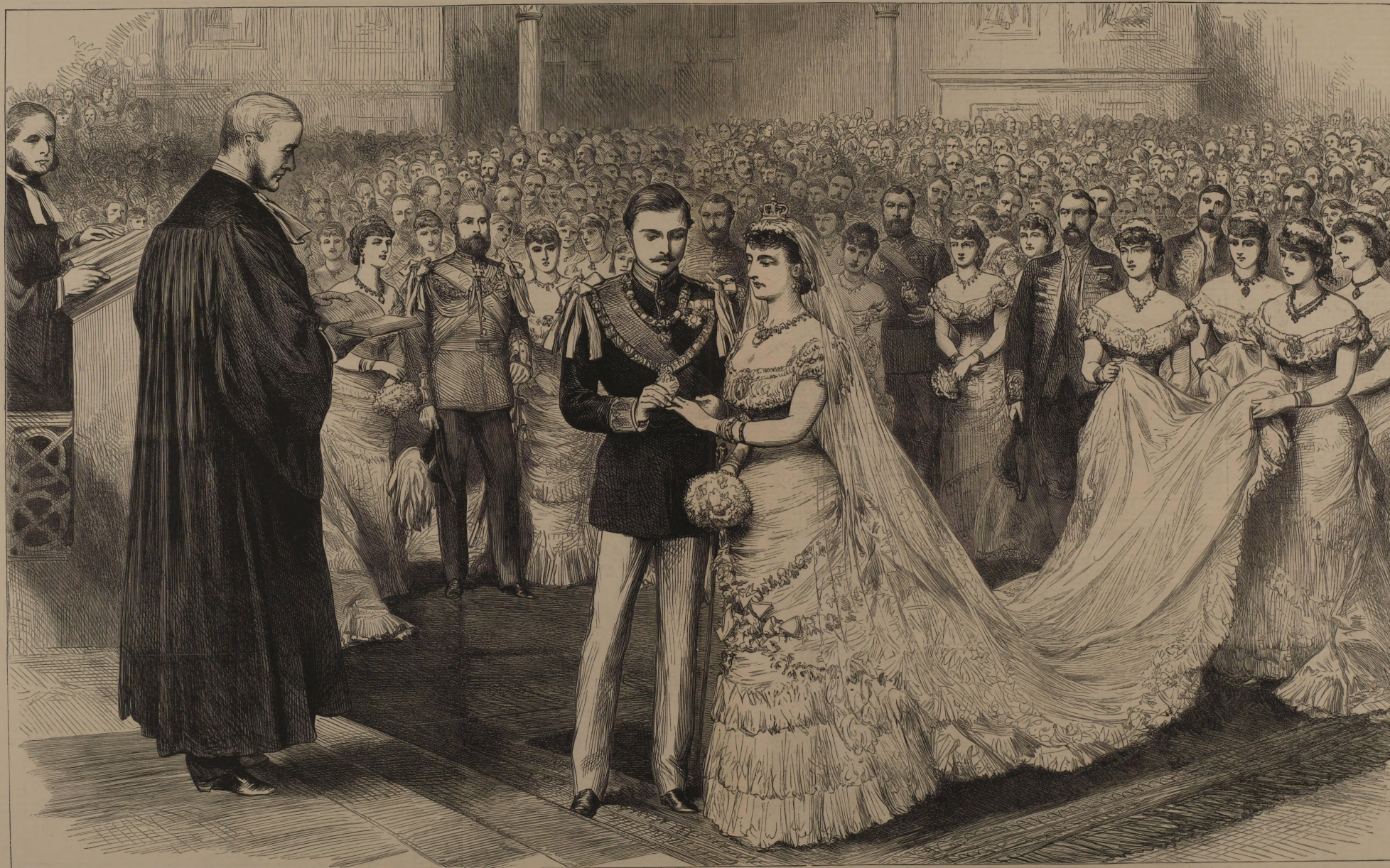
Amid the louder lays of April and May, when the migratory birds have come to swell the spring harmony, robin's soft strain is almost lost, like the warm hue on his breast; but now, before the spring time has quite begun, his sweet love-notes—for he has already wooed and won his love—are readily distinguished. Another little bird, whose sweet strains are heard all through February and March, from wood, and field, and garden-hedge, is the merry, bright-eyed chaffinch, that, like the redbreast, finds a mate early in the year, though he does not begin to build so soon as our winter favourite. In February and March may also be heard the low plaintive song of the hedge accentor, and the flutelike notes of the woodlark.

But of the early singers, three birds stand out more prominently than all the rest, as the harbingers of Spring: these are the thrush, the blackbird, and the skylark. Although each of these three charming choristers has marked individuality in his song, it were hard to say which holds first place in our affections. Perhaps each one, as we hear it, seems in turn the dearest. Now it is the thrush's full purity of intonation that charms us, and his wonderful variety of notes; now the less varied but rich and mellow strain of the blackbird, or, perchance, his beautiful, indescribably plaintive call note; and now it is the skylark's matin hymn. We may hear the blackbird and the thrush in most of our pastoral lands; but to hear them at their best we must go to the ever-green shrubberies of laurels, yews, bays, and hollies, and where the ivy clings in wild confusion. The dark, perennial branches of the shrubberies afford them the seclusion that they love, though the thrush is not nearly so shy and retiring as the blackbird. Our solitary jet-black chorister is rarely seen except at feeding time, which is in the early morning and at sunset, on the grass land nearest his haunts. The skylark, too, is a solitary bird. But how different is his loneliness to the blackbird's! His haunts are far away from the sheltered shrubberies of the merle and thrush, away from trees altogether, on the wild pastures bordering the moorland, and on all high-lying fields where the expanse of sky is wide and unconfined. In February the skylark chooses his mate, and thence all through the months of Spring we hear his wild, rich love-song. Not the nightingale himself, in his leafy bower, sings to his little sweetheart more unwearyingly, scarce more tenderly, than our "bird of the wilderness." Let there be but the faintest touch of mildness in the air, and, bounding from the dripping grass, on fluttering wing, he mounts the air, and "singing ever soars, and soaring ever sings." Who has not stopped, sweet bird, to listen to that loud wild lay of thine?—and how often we strain our eyes to get a glimpse of thee, when thou art far away above the clouds—

Where, on thy dewy wing,
Where art thou journeying?
Thy lay is in heaven, thy love is on earth.

"Herald of the morn," Romeo tells his Juliet; and truly—but all day long thou singest, descending ever and again, perchance, from a fear that thy loved one cannot hear thee?—

Then, when the gloaming comes,
Low in the heather blooms,
Sweet will thy welcome and bed of love be!



MARRIAGE OF PRINCE WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA AND PRINCESS VICTORIA OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, AT BERLIN.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 264.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 21, 1877) with three codicils (two dated March 9, 1878, and the other Nov. 25, 1879) of the Hon. Charlotte Lyon Bowes, Lady Glamis, late of Redbourne, Herts, who died on Jan. 19 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by the Right Hon. Claude Bowes Lyon, Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, the son, the Hon. Francis Bowes Lyon, the grandson, and Sampson John Rumball, the executors; the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testatrix leaves the St. Paul's Walden property, Herts, to her son, the Earl of Strathmore, for life, with remainder to her grandson, Claude George Lord Glamis, in tail male; all her other real estate in the counties of Hertford and Bedford she devises to the use of her grandson, the Earl of Strathmore, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons in tail male. The Shadwell estate is charged with the payment of annuities and portions to most of her grandsons (the children of her said son), and with annuities to servants and others; an annual sum is also to be set aside thereout, to accumulate if need be until the death of all the annuitants and twenty-one years afterwards, for the purpose of paying certain charges existing thereon, and subject thereto the said estate is to be held upon trust for her said son until he shall succeed to the life-interest in the Bowes estate, Durham, on the death of Mr. John Bowes, then as to one moiety of the income to Lord Glamis during the lifetime of his father, and as to the other moiety during such period for her grandson, Patrick Bowes Lyon; and eventually this estate is to be settled upon her said grandson Patrick in strict settlement. All her furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects she bequeaths to her said grandson Francis; and there are some other legacies. The residue of her real and personal estate she gives to her said son.

The will (dated Oct. 30, 1865) with five codicils (dated Nov. 11, 1865; Nov. 20, 1869; Dec. 23, 1878; and Jan. 11, 1881) of the Right Hon. Thomas, Baron Camoys, late of Stonor, Oxford, who died on Jan. 18 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Francis Robert, Lord Camoys, the grandson, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths £500 to his friend, Mr. Fleming, Q.C.; £3000 between his grand-children, Henry Julian, Edward Alexander, and Julia Stonor; £50 to the resident priest or chaplain at Stonor, £30 to his steward, and legacies to servants. All his unsettled real estate (including the Burslem estate), and the residue of the personalty, he leaves to his said grandson, the present peer.

The will (dated June 5, 1872) with three codicils (dated July 2, 1877, June 3, 1878; and Dec. 2, 1879) of the Hon. Percy Ashburnham, late of Sherrin Park, Frant, Sussex, who died on Jan. 25 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by the Hon. John Ashburnham, the nephew, and Hubert Martineau, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator devises his mansion-house, park, lands, and real estate in the parishes of Frant, Ticehurst, and Wadhurst upon trust for his brother Bertram, Earl of Ashburnham (since deceased), for life, then to Charlotte Katherine, Countess of Ashburnham, for life, and then to his said nephew, the Hon. John Ashburnham, absolutely; his plate and plated articles are left in a similar manner; to his nephew Bertram, the present Earl of Ashburnham, he bequeaths £1000; to his nephew the Hon. William Ashburnham, £3000; to his said nephew John his leasehold house in Aldersgate-street and £30,000 Consols; to the children of his said brother, other than his nephews Bertram and John, all his bank stock; to his land steward, Edward Hodgson, £100; to his butler, Charles Pittard, £100 and an annuity of £50; to his farm bailiff, John Packham, an annuity of £40; to his other domestic servants, including gamekeepers and gardeners, who have been five years in his service at his decease, one year's wages; and to two of his farm labourers, Stevens and Matherwick, twelve shillings per week each for life. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his nephew, the said Hon. John Ashburnham.

The will, as contained in three papers (two dated Sept. 15, 1877, and the other May 22, 1879), of the Right Hon. Sir James William Colville, one of the members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, late of No. 8, Rutland-gate, Hyde Park, and of Craigflower, Fife, N.B., who died on Dec. 6 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by Eden Colville, the brother, Major-General Richard Strachey, and Colin Mackenzie, the acting executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £80,000. The testator leaves the life-rent of his property at Shorendale to his wife, and, subject thereto, gives all his real and heritable estate in Scotland to the person who succeeds to the entailed family estates; to his brother Eden his plantation and estate of Blackheath, in Jamaica; to his wife, £1000, his residence at Rutland-gate, with the furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses, and two carriages, and pictures, furniture, and effects at Craigflower to the value of £600; and annuities to his two sisters. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, then for his children, if any, and in default of children to his said brother and to his sisters.

The will and codicil (both dated Aug. 19, 1873) of Mr. George Little, Q.C., Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, late of the Middle Temple and of No. 11, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, who died on Jan. 26 last, at King's-road, Chelsea, was proved on the 21st ult. by Samuel Milner Barton, the Rev. James Barton, and George Morris Little, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths to Harriet Jennings 100 guineas and an annuity of £200; and legacies to his executors, trustees, godchild, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves upon trust for his brother John for life, with power of appointing an annuity to his wife if she survive him, and then for all his said brother's children.

The will (dated May 15, 1876) of Mr. Richard Carrol Barton, formerly of No. 59, Kennington-road, Lambeth, but late of No. 22, Christchurch-road, Roupell Park, who died on Jan. 24 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Mrs. Sophia Barton, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all his estate and effects, real and personal, to his wife for her own absolute use and disposal.

The will (dated Nov. 17, 1879) of Mr. Edward Stillwell, formerly of 33, West Cromwell-road, South Kensington, but late of Eastcote Priory-road, West Hampstead, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 23rd ult. by Mrs. Sophia Ann Stillwell, the widow, and Anthony John Norris, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000. The testator's wife is the only legatee under the will.

Administration with the will (dated Aug. 17, 1880) and two codicils (dated Sept. 13 and Oct. 11, 1880) annexed of the estate and effects of Mr. Henry Whittall Harding, timber merchant, late of 112, Newington-butts, and 271, Southwark Bridge-road, who died on Oct. 13, 1880, were on the 4th inst. granted to Mrs. Harding, the estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator, after making provision for the conduct of his business, gives the bulk of his property upon trust for his children.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

SUDBURY (Suffolk).—You have omitted to state the number of the problem which has the Pawn at K 2nd. An unnecessary piece or Pawn is a blot upon a problem.

ALPHA.—We missed you from the rally, and welcome your return.

W. J. E. (Dewsbury).—Your question, we regret to say, was overlooked. Black's last move was P from Q 2nd to Q 4th, to which White replied with it (from Q 5th) takes P. He retraced that move, replacing the Pawn, and captures it with P at K 5th en passant, check. Black must then play B takes P, double check and mate.

H. F. (Spartan Chess Club).—The position appears to be incorrectly described; for, in answer to your proposed first move, 1. Kt to Q B 5th, Black can play 1. K takes R; there is then no mate in two more moves. Please to use diagrams.

R. G. (Buda Pesth).—Please accept our cordial thanks for the budget of games.

G. W. M. (Manchester).—It appears below.

T. H. L. (Hewley).—We regret we cannot comply with your request. No slips are printed. In No. 1932 the White Knight cannot be matched to Q B 2nd.

HEREWARD (Oxford).—Thanks for the report of the match.

LAW AND MEDICINE.—(1.) Your solution was acknowledged last week. (2.) This column is prepared for press on the Saturday prior to the day of publication. (3.) Solutions should be sent within three weeks. (4.) Gossip's "Theory of the Openings" is the most recent work upon the subject.

S. C. (Albany-street).—In No. 1929, after White has played 1. P to K 6th, if Black move 1. K takes P, the answer is 2. P to K B 5th, becoming a Knight, and checkmating. We are indebted to Messrs. L. H. Barker and C. E. Biaggini for reports of the matches in which their respective clubs have been engaged.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1930 received from Emile Fran, E. Bohnstedt, A. C. (Staines), Frank B. Purchas, Thomas Guest, and S. G. C. (Humberstone).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1931 received from A. C. (Staines), Jacobus, Alfred Rowley, John Tucker, J. Neveu, E. Bohnstedt, W. T. R. Dr. F. St. Law and Medicine, F. E. Purchas, James Dobson, J. J. Heaton, C. Z. Macaulay, N. Warner, Kitten, and S. G. C. (Humberstone).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF MR. CARPENTER'S PROBLEM received from Frank E. Purchas, R. T. Kemp, Aaron Harper, M. O'Halloran, and Elsie.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1931.

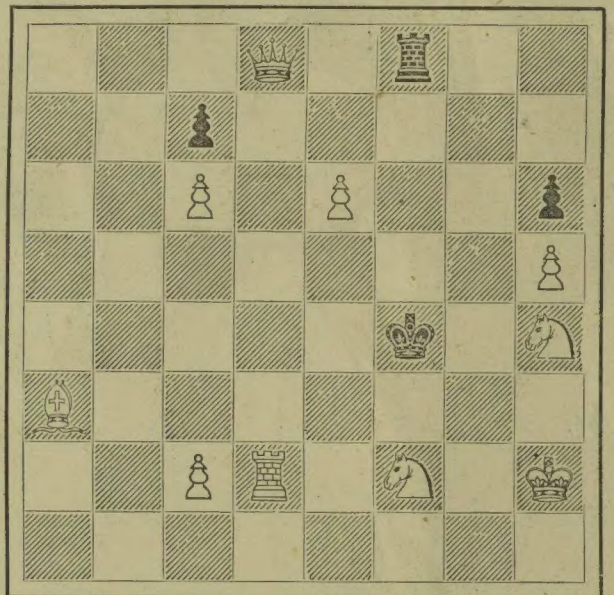
WHITE. BLACK.
1. K to Q 6th. P moves.
2. B to B 8th. K to Q 6th.
3. Kt to B 2nd. Any move.
4. Mates accordingly.

The foregoing is the Author's solution; but several correspondents point out that the problem can be solved by way of 1. B to B 2nd or 1. B to K 4th, &c.

PROBLEM No. 1934.

By G. W. MOSLEY (Manchester).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

An offhand Game played recently at Simpson's Divan between Messrs. MACDONNELL and JENKIN. (Musio Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. R to K 2nd	R to K 2nd
2. P to K 4th	P takes P	21. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 4th	22. R takes P	Kt to K 2nd
4. B to B 4th	P to K 5th	23. R to K 3rd (ch)	Kt to K 5th
5. P to Q 4th	P takes Kt		
6. Q takes P	B to R 3rd		
		24. P to K R 3rd	K to Kt 3rd
		25. P takes Kt	P to B 5th
		26. R to B 3rd	Kt to R 3rd
		27. K to Q 2nd	Kt to B 2nd
		28. Kt to B 5th	R to B 2nd
		29. Kt to K 4th	
		30. R to K 2nd	K to R 2nd
		31. R to R 3rd	Mate.

Not so effective as 6. P to Q 4th, a move which enables Black to develop his forces rapidly.

7. Kt to B 3rd P to Q B 3rd

We should have preferred bringing out the Q Kt at this juncture.

8. Q B takes P

9. Q takes B

10. Q to K 3rd

11. Castles (Q R)

12. B to Q 3rd

13. Kt to R 4th

14. K R to B sq

15. P to K 5th

16. R takes B

17. R to K B 3rd

18. R to Kt 3rd

19. Q to B 4th

20. R to K R 3rd

If he had attempted to win the piece by 20. P to K R 3rd, Black had a good answer in 20. P to R 5th, &c.

Last week the North London Chess Club engaged in two matches, and was successful in both: Against the Alexandra, eight competitors on each side, the North scored nine games and the adversary two; and against the Athenaeum, with ten players a side, won by seven games to five. A match was also played last week between Bermondsey and the Excelsior of Cumberwell, seven a side, which was won by the former with a score of 5 to 1.

On the 18th ultimo a match was played between the Oxford City and University Chess Clubs, resulting in a victory for the City, whose representatives scored 13 to the adversaries' 10.

A match has been arranged between the City of London and the St. George's Chess Clubs, and it will be played at the rooms of the latter, King-street, St. James's, on the 24th instant. There will be fifteen players a side, each player to play two games, with a time limit of an hour for twenty moves; play to commence at six p.m. and terminate at midnight. Mr. Boden has been appointed umpire for both clubs.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, opened the new buildings of the London Temperance Hospital in the Hampstead-road.

The thirty-ninth annual report of the Copyhold Commissioners states that they have completed 14,147 enfranchisements and commutations, of which 402 enfranchisements have been effected during the past year.

The Civil Service Estimates were issued yesterday week. They show a net increase of £645,335. The total sum required for the seven classes of the Civil Service is £16,087,104, against £15,650,933 last year; and for the Revenue Departments, Packet and Telegraph Service, £8,392,581, against £8,113,417, last year. The cash extra receipts amount to £1,641,216, which is an increase of £119,125.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

We understand that the honours mentioned by Mr. Childers awaiting prominent members of the Volunteer Force are four Companionships of the Bath, to be conferred upon as many Lieutenant-Colonels of Volunteer regiments who have served for twenty years, and two appointments of officers of the same standing as Aides-de-camp to the Queen.

A special meeting of Volunteer officers was held on Tuesday to receive the report of the committee appointed to select a site and make arrangements for the review on Easter Monday. Lord Ranelagh presided. Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Knight, General Manager of the Brighton Railway, explained the plans for the conveyance of troops to Brighton, in the event of the Sussex Downs being again chosen for the review. A letter was read from Lord Murley, Under-Secretary for War, approving of the field-day and review. Lord Ranelagh, on the part of the committee, explained the arrangements that had been made with a view to holding the review at Brighton, and a letter which he would send to the Secretary for War was agreed on. The report of the committee was adopted, and it was decided that his Lordship should take the command of the Volunteers from Wednesday, April 13, till Easter Monday.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

ALLEN AND CO.
In Zululand with the British throughout the War of 1879. By Charles L. Norris-Newman.
The Expiring Continent. A Narrative of Travel in Senegambia. With Observations on Native Character, the Present Condition and Future Prospects of Africa and Colonisation. With Map and 16 Illustrations. By Alex. Will. Mitchell.
BENTLEY AND SON.
Quechua's Whim. A Novel. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. 3 vols.
BLACKWOOD AND SONS.
A Manual of English Prose Literature. Biographical and Critical, Designed Mainly to Show Characteristics of Style. By William Mitton. New Edition.
Philosophical Classics for English Readers. Butler. By the Rev. W. Lucas Collins.
BOSWORTH.
The Clergy Directory and Parish Guide. Thoroughly Revised and Corrected, 1881.
BROOKS AND CO.
Shadows in the Sunlight. A Novel. By E. Owens Blackburne. 3 vols.
The House Decorator and School of Design. Illustrated Art Journal. Vol. I.
BROWN.
Tales, Poetry, and Fairy Tales. By Walter Brown. Illustrated with 100 Woodcuts. Second Edition, Enlarged.
CARTWRIGHT.
Biographies of Great and Famous Men and Women of the Present Period. By R. M. Hayley. First Series.
CASELL, PETER, and GALPIN.
The Sea: Its Stirring Story of Adventure, Peril, and Heroism. By F. Whyman. Illustrated. Vol. IV.
Dick's Hero, and other Stories. By S. Pitt. Maid Marjory. By the Author of "Little Hinges".
Dictionary of Phrase and Fable. By the Rev. Dr. E. Cobham Brewer. Twelfth Edition. Revised and Corrected. To which is added a Concise Bibliography of English Literature, by Eric S. Robertson.
The Church at Home: A Series of Short Sermons, with Collect and Scripture, for Sundays, Saints' Days, and Special Occasions. By the Rev. Dr. Howley Hill.
CHATMAN AND HALL.
Aunt Hussy's Foundling. A Novel. By Mrs. Leith Adams. 3 vols.
From Poverty to Wealth. A Novel. By Wm. Theodore Hickman. 3 vols.
CHIATTO AND WINDUS.
In the Ardennes. By Catharine S. Macquoid. With 50 Illustrations by Thomas K. Macquoid.
A Village Commune. By Ouida. 2 vols.
The Ten Years' Tenant and Other Stories. By W. Besant and J. Rice. 3 vols.
Our Kitchen Garden. The Plants We Grow, and How We Cook Them. By Tom Jerrold.
The Complete Works of Bret Harte. Collected and Revised by the Author. Vol. V. The Book of Clerical Anecdotes. By Jacob Larwood.
COCKS AND CO.
Practical Harmony. For the Use of Young Students. By W. S. Rockstro.
CORNISH, MANCHESTER.
The Calendar of the University College of Wales. Ninth Session, 1880-1.
GARDNER, DARTON, and CO.
A Martyr-Bishop of Our Own Day. Plain Words. Third Series. Forty Meditations with a View to the Deepening of the Religious Life. By the Right Rev. W. Walsam How. Fifteenth Edition.
GRIFFITH and FARRAN.
Grandpapa's Verses and Pictures; or Natural History in Play. By T. P. M. With 28 Illustrations by R. H. Moore.
The Classics for the Million. Being an Epitome, in English, of the Works of Principal Greek and Latin Authors. By Henry Grey.
GUION and CO.
The Guion Line of U.S. Mail Steamers. Official Guide. To which is appended a Tourists' Guide, specially prepared with Maps and Plans.
HATCHARDS.
Wilford Grantley. By G. H. Clifton.
The Englishwoman's Year-Book for 1881. Being a new edition of the "Year-Book of Woman's Work," together with a Directory to all Institutions Existing for the Benefit of Women and Children. By L. M. H.
HODDER and STROUGHTON.
Men Worth Remembering: Stephen Grellet. By William Guest.
HUNT and CO.
The Conquest and Other Poems. By Thomas Carlos Wilkinson.
Japp and Co.
The Starry Blossom and Other Stories for the Young. By M. Betham-Edwards.
JAPP and CO.
Plant Life. Popular Papers on the Phenomena of Botany. With 148 Illustrations, drawn by the Author and Engraved by W. M. R. Quick.
Labour and Victory. A Book of Examples for Those Who Would Learn. By Dr. Alexander H. Japp.
"JUDY" OFFICE.
"Stage Whispers" and "Shouts Without." A Book About Plays and Playgoers, Actors and Actresses. With Coloured Costumes by Archibald Chasmore. Heads by Alfred Bryan. Comic Scenes by Judy's Artists; and Chatter at the Wings, by Charles H. Ross.
KELLY and CO.
Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes. Annual Edition.
KERRY and ENDEAN.
The Gospel According to Satan. By Standish Grey.
LOCKWOOD and CO.
New Guide to Modern French Conversation. By Dr. V. de Fivas. Twenty-ninth Edition, thoroughly revised.
LONGMANS and CO.
Buried Alive; or, Ten Years' of Penal Servitude in Siberia. By Fedor Dostoyevsky. Translated from the Russian, by Marie von Tiliö.
Turkish Armenia and Eastern Asia Minor. By the Rev. Henry Fanshawe Tozer.
The Classified Directory to the Metropolitan Charities for 1881. With an Appendix containing a List of the Metropolitan Institutions in England and Wales. By W. P. Howe.
LOW and CO.
Sunrise. A Story of These Times. By William Black. 3 vols.
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NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, AND OHIO (late ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN) RAILROAD.

In recent Circulars I drew attention to the advantageous position held by this line as forming an important link in a great combination of railways leading from the Western States to the seaboard. The map which I issued clearly indicated the new and direct route thus to be established, and subsequent events have fully justified the forecast I then made. Information just to hand leads me to believe that the consummation of the plans I then briefly outlined is rapidly approaching, in which case the rise in all New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio securities will be considerable. The want of success which attended this line in the past has been entirely due to its dependence on one outlet for its traffic; and full advantage has been taken of this helpless position, to the detriment of the property. When, however, this railway forms part of a system carrying the vast through traffic of Western roads aggregating 9000 miles, the development, hitherto checked, must make rapid progress, without regarding the extraordinary speculative activity infused into all enterprises connected with the "Wabash" interests now predominant on the American continent.

All the securities of this line are well worth buying (regardless of the special arrangements now pending), but the Seven per Cent. Perpetual First Mortgage Bonds are, perhaps, the most attractive at the present time. They are accumulative, and if in any half-year "part of the interest only be paid, warrants will be issued for the part remaining unpaid, which warrants can be at once converted into the same class of Bonds." The latter can be sold for cash through the medium of the new "Coupon Agency."

The position of a buyer of a 1000 dols. (£200) bond at the present price of 70, costing £140, and presuming there should be no improvement in the earnings, would be as follows:—

Interest on the same basis as paid on:	
Jan. 1, 1881, 2½ per cent in cash = 25	
dols.	
In First Mortgage Bonds 4½ per cent, or	
45 dols. Stock at present value of 70	
= 31½ dols.	
Equal to 58 1½ dols. 6d. per cent on present cost.	

If the recent rate of improvement in traffic should continue during the remainder of this year, and the expected saving in working expenses be realised as a result of the narrow gauging of the road, the laying of steel rails, and the economy effected by the acquisition of rolling stock instead of hiring, as formerly, there is a reasonable probability of the cash distribution being at the rate of 4 per cent, when the bonds would no doubt be worth 90.

The interest on the investment would then be:	
Represented thus, in cash, 4 per cent = 40 dols. ..	67 dols. or
In First Mortgage Bonds Three per cent,	413 ss.
30 dols. Stock, at 90	= 27 dols.
Equal to 59 11½ dols. 6d. per cent on present cost.	

Upon this estimate (in the event of 4 per cent being paid in cash this year) the income would be £9 11½. 5d. per cent, and the capital value would increase at the same time no less than 20 per cent.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Full Dividends on the First and Second Preference and a distribution at the rate of 1 per cent per annum on the Third Preference have just been paid. All doubts as to the results of the past half year's working are thus set at rest, and those who are interested in this Railway must be well satisfied with the position now attained.

It is evident from the success which has attended the recent issue of £225,000 of Five per Cent Debentures by the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway (when no less than £1,000,000 was applied for), that the securities of the Grand Trunk Company are steadily increasing in popular favour. Hitherto, from the want of terminal facilities in Chicago, which this new capital will provide, the Grand Trunk Extension to that city has not derived that benefit which must now accrue to it. The following extract from the prospectus is interesting to every shareholder in the Grand Trunk Railway:—

"The works and property to be constructed and acquired will provide suitable Passenger and Freight accommodation in Chicago, not merely for the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway, but also for the entire system of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada and its connections, extending from Chicago to various American and Canadian centres of commerce, including the Ports of Montreal, Portland, Boston, and New York, on the Atlantic Ocean, and comprising upwards of 2000 miles of Railway under control of the Board of the Grand Trunk Company."

It will no doubt be remembered that when the first issue of Chicago and Grand Trunk Bonds was made, the amount offered was £500,000 of 6 per cent Stock, at the price of 94, and applications were received for about twice that amount, now a 5 per cent Stock at par is applied for nearly seven times over.

The best authorities agree in stating that there is every prospect of the receipts of the Chicago line doubling within the ensuing year. It is also a very important feature that the marine connections of the Grand Trunk Company are being greatly extended. The Allan Line has just constructed a magnificent new steamer for the spring and summer passenger traffic, and within the past month the Canadian and Brazilian Direct Mail Steam-Ship Company has been introduced in connection with the Grand Trunk Company, two of whose Directors are on the Board. As this new enterprise enjoys a valuable subsidy from the Brazilian and Canadian Governments, it is deserving of support, and will doubtless prove a success.

Shareholders may rest satisfied in knowing that the same skilful and watchful management which has already accomplished so much for their benefit, is still vigilant in their interests, hence the increasing popularity of the securities of this Railway for investment. The 3rd Preference and Ordinary Stocks having the greatest reversionary value, are likely to show the most marked improvement.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS FUSION.

From recent correspondence it seems that the revival of the movement for a fusion of the Great Western and Grand Trunk Companies is welcomed not only by those Great Western shareholders who previously supported it, but also by a large number who formerly were opponents. Notwithstanding the antagonism which may naturally be again expected from the Board, the shareholders appear at last to be thoroughly in earnest, and those who have taken the initiative on this occasion are said to be very confident of success.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

Mr. Gowen has now returned to America to attend the meeting of shareholders on the 15th inst., and it is evident from the large amount of support which he has received that he will be re-elected President of the line, and thus be enabled to carry out his financial programme for the restoration of the Company to its former high position. The new issue of Deferred Income Bonds is so manifestly advantageous to the interests of the Company that there need not be the slightest hesitation or doubt as to its legality being recognised. When this point is finally settled the stock will certainly command a very much higher price than at present.

Totally apart from these considerations, however, the intrinsic value of the property is such that Mr. Jay Gould and other leading American capitalists have recently been buying to a very large extent, concurrently with similar purchases of New Jersey Central shares, which have advanced to 106, although the line is still in the hands of a Receiver, and the dividend on the Income Bonds still remains unpaid. From this some idea may be formed of the estimate of value which experienced men in America put upon these Railway and Coal properties; and, further, that they share the views of Mr. Gowen, who declared at the recent meeting that "the Company which owns the coal for back-freight will control the eastward-bound business." In my opinion both Ordinary and Deferred Stocks must improve in value.

ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI, AND OHIO.

At the sale in America on Feb. 10 this line was bought by the Louisville and Nashville Company. Full particulars will be furnished to the Bondholders on the return of the Committee in a few days.

MEXICAN RAILWAY.

The recently published traffic receipts continue to show considerable increases as compared with last year—the best evidence of the prosperity of the country.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

The dividend for the past half-year is an exceedingly good result of the working for that period, as the accounts are made up to Jan. 31, and this is therefore the only dividend which has provided for the loss of traffic and increased working expenses resulting from and incidental to the severe snow-storm early in that month. But for this untoward occurrence the dividend would have been from 5½ to 5½ per cent. This stock is well worth buying.

ISLE OF MAN RAILWAY.

The dividend just announced, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum for the past half-year, is an agreeable surprise. My own estimates, when recently recommending the shares, were that the distribution would be 5 per cent. As 10s. 6d. per share with dividend, or £110 for stock, this security is clearly a cheap home Railway investment. It is expected that the dividend for the current year will exceed that for 1880.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

Last month I stated that "the miserable collapse of the junction to restrain the payment of dividends is only what might have been expected." An announcement to this effect had been publicly made; but it seems to have been premature, as the catastrophe did not take place till last week, when the plaintiff and his suit collapsed together. The value of his investment in this Company is limited to £16, and this having only been acquired so recently as October last his anxieties can neither have been intense nor prolonged. It is satisfactory that in accordance with the promise given by the Chairman at the recent meeting the traffic has now been published, and the notwithstanding the reduction in the tariff, the receipts compare favourably with last year. This, with the removal of the insignificant though harassing litigation referred to, will surely tend very much to restore confidence and increase the value of the property.

COAL AND IRON COMPANIES.

Since the issue of my special circular, on the 16th ultimo, considerable investments have been made in the Rhymney 7 per cent Debentures and the Llynvi and Tondri 7 per cent Preferences, both of which can still be bought at a small discount. The Rhymney and Llynvi Companies are now publishing, and the notwithstanding the reduction in the tariff, the receipts compare favourably with last year. This, with the removal of the insignificant though harassing litigation referred to, will surely tend very much to restore confidence and increase the value of the property.

TRAMWAYS.

It is surprising that the temporary non-success of a few Tramways should have the effect of depreciating the value of the shares of other sound and good dividend-paying undertakings. Thus, the majority of these companies have announced dividends varying from 5 to 8 per cent, and yet in many instances the shares can be bought at a discount. For instance, the German Tramways paid 6 per cent dividend, and the shares are at 90, or 5 per cent discount. Calais Tramways paying 6 per cent, can be bought at 95. Barcelona and Tramways Union both pay present investors from 5 to 8 per cent. Birmingham, Preston, and Leeds yield returns of 6 to 8 per cent. Bristol, Glasgow, Provincial, and Wolverhampton return from 5 to 6 per cent. The Bordeaux Company has just declared a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent, after making ample reserves and carrying forward a large balance. Considering that some of the sections of this system of tramways are not yet ready for traffic, and that the other lines have been only opened at various intervals, this result is very satisfactory, and augurs well for the future. The remaining lines will be working immediately.

CANADIAN COPPER AND SULPHUR COMPANY.

A great event in the recent history of this company has been the sale last month at a wonderfully good price of the first consignment of ore, which on assay realised no less than 25 per cent of copper. There is every indication of this property rapidly developing into one of exceptional value. The 24 shares at the present price of £2 5s. are therefore cheap.

INDIAN GOLD-MINES.

Shareholders in these properties will learn with great satisfaction that it is now only a matter of a few weeks when they may expect to hear of practical results from the quartz crushing on the estates of the South and Indian Gold-Mining Companies. The machinery being at this moment in course of erection. When the stamps are set to work next month I firmly believe the working will be of a startling character, as all the best authorities agree in their testimony as to the vast auriferous wealth of the gold-mines in this district.

INDIAN PHOENIX GOLD-MINE.

Mr. Grove, the experienced Manager of this Company, is now on his way from Australia to India, taking with him the necessary machinery and accompanied by a large staff of skilled Australian miners. I have good reason for believing that, in addition to the rich quartz veins on this property, there exists also valuable alluvial deposits.

INDIAN TREVELYAN GOLD-MINE.

Very encouraging advice has already been received from this, the youngest of the Indian Gold-Mining Companies. While the shares to be obtained at a small premium investors should avail themselves of the opportunity.

From Mr. WILLIAM ABBOTT'S Circular for March.

10, Tottenham-yard, London, E.C.

FLORIMEL OF PALM.

A white and delicate hand is the first attribute of beauty and civilisation. "The hand," says Sir Charles Bell in the "Bridge-water Treatise," "distinguishes man from the brute; be careful of it, for in polite society it is an index not only of the body but of the mind."

The Florimel of Palm being rubbed over the skin is to be removed with a little water, then dried with a soft towel. Once using will convince the most sceptical that, if daily applied, too much cannot be said in favour of Florimel of Palm for rendering the skin or hands white, delicate, soft, and fair.

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known for the last eighty years as the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and is especially adapted for the hair of children. Sold in usual four sizes. Ask any Chemist, Perfumer, or Hairdresser for Rowlands' Articles.

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by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural color, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials post-free.—R. HOVENDEEN and SONS, London.

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If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

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A FRAIL and FICKLE TENEMENT it is,

WHICH, LIKE the BRITTLE GLASS

THAT MEASURES TIME,

IS OFTEN BROKE, ere half

ITS SANDS are RUN.

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USE ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Or as a

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USE ENO'S FRUIT SALT, prepared from

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"Dr. G. HAYSON, M.A., Clifton Down Hotel, Gloucestershire, February, 1881.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—"A new invention

THE ROYAL WEDDING AT BERLIN.

Our Supplement of this week contains three additional Illustrations, following those which appeared in our last publication, from the Sketches made at Berlin by our Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, who attended the Marriage of Prince William of Prussia, grandson of our own Queen, to Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, niece to his Royal Highness Prince Christian, the husband of her Majesty's daughter Princess Helena. A pretty complete account of this Royal Wedding, of the bride's entry into Berlin the day before, and of the festivities and ceremonious entertainments at the Imperial Court of Prussia and Germany, was given in last week's Number of this Journal.

The double-page Engraving now presented, as well as that one, equal to it in size, which occupied the central place in our former Supplement, shows the actual performance of the religious service of matrimony in the Royal Chapel of the great Schloss or Palace; but, in our first Illustration of this subject, the entire scene, with the brilliant company there assembled, and with the architectural interior of the Chapel, was represented on a different scale.

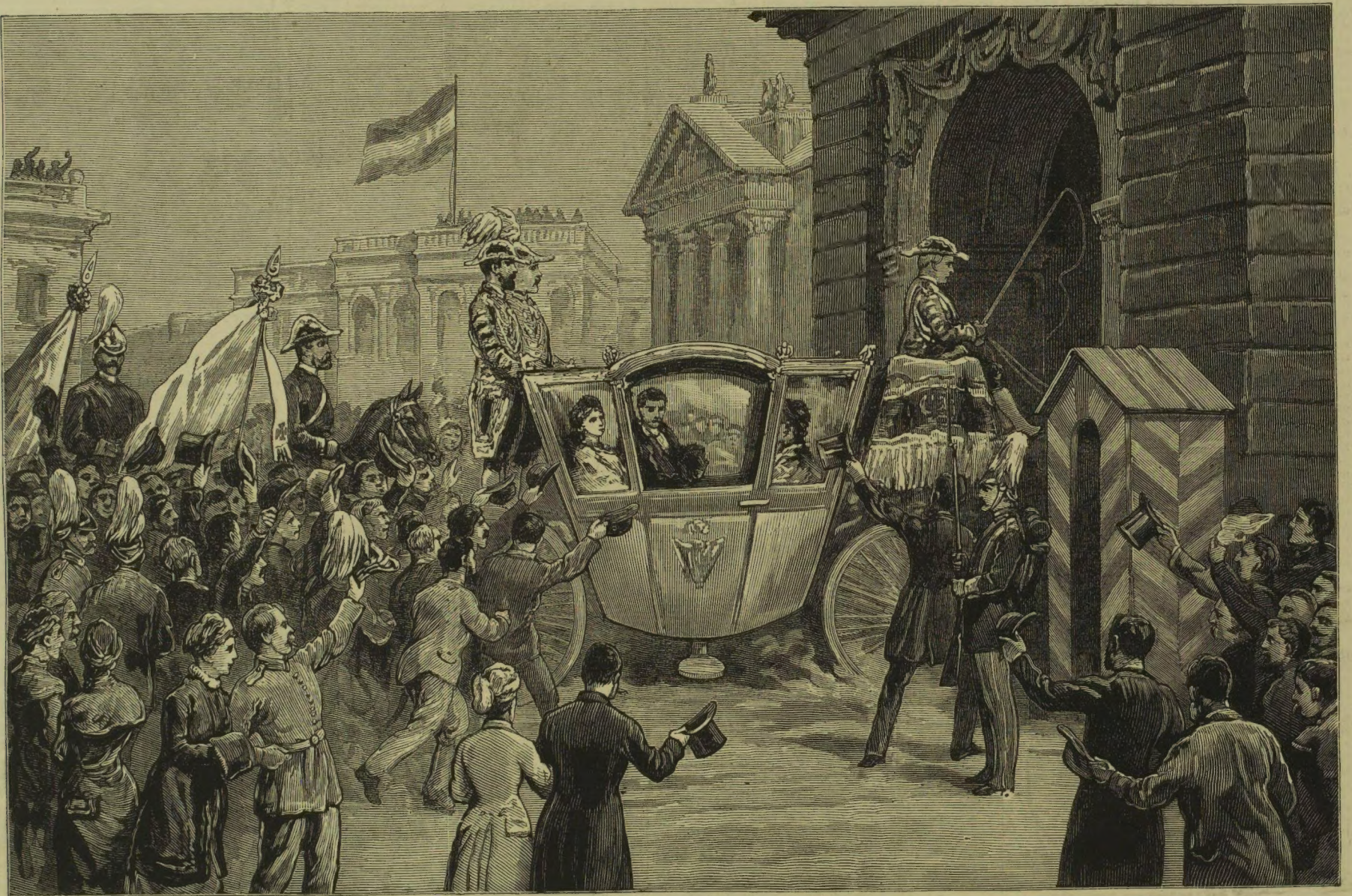
The Royal wedding party entered the Chapel with a grand procession, led by some of the Court officials; and soon came the bridegroom, in his uniform as Major of the Royal Foot Guards, leading in the bride, whose robe was held up by four Countesses behind her. After the Mistress of the Robes to the Princess and the officer in waiting to the Prince, appeared the household officials of the Emperor, two abreast, heralding the approach of his Majesty, in the uniform of a General of infantry, with orders, leading on his right the Queen of

Saxony and on his left the Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, mother of the bride. The Emperor was followed by a suite of Generals, and a crowd of ladies and gentlemen in waiting. Next came the German Empress, accompanied on her right by the King of Saxony and on her left by the Prince of Wales, his scarlet uniform forming a contrast to the more sombre hues around. The next in the train was the Crown Princess of Prussia, escorted on her right by the Crown Prince of Sweden and on her left by her brother-in-law, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, as representing the family of the bride. To her succeeded her husband, the Crown Prince, leading in on his right his English sister-in-law, Princess Christian (Helena) of Schleswig-Holstein, and on his left his own sister, the Grand Duchess of Baden. The other guests followed in like manner; and among the Princes and Princesses was the Duke of Edinburgh on the right of Princess Albert of Prussia, while the Grand Duke of Baden walked on her left.

Receiving the bridal pair at the entrance to the Chapel, the Cathedral Clergy preceded them to the altar, and took their stand beside it until they had all entered and become seated. Then Dr. Kögel, the chief Court chaplain, began to deliver a short address in a firm and earnest voice. He referred to the double wedding three years ago, to the confirmation of Prince Henry before he went to sea, and to the golden festival of the Emperor's wedded life, which had all been celebrated there. Then he spoke of the earthly hopes which were centred in the bridal pair, the interest taken in their union by the Queen of England and other European Sovereigns, and the joy and confidence with which the event was regarded in all Germany, particularly in Schleswig-Holstein. At the close Dr. Kögel stepped forward to meet the Prince and Princess, who

advanced and joined hands, and put the usual questions, to which Prince William for his part responded clearly and confidently. Rings were then exchanged, and at this moment a signal was conveyed to the garden space in front, and simultaneously the chapel shook with the thunder of cannon proclaiming to all the city that the solemn act was over. Again and again did the artillery peal, and the sound did not seem altogether out of harmony with the "Hallelujahs" of the choir and organ, which burst forth as soon as the clergyman had pronounced the Benediction and continued till Prince William had quitted the chapel with his wedded wife.

The religious ceremony being over, the Emperor and Empress, followed by all their Court and guests, went from the Chapel, in the order in which they had come, to the Brandenburg and the Red or Drap d'Or Chamber to present their congratulations to the newly married couple; and that being done, back again flowed the crowd to the White Saloon, blazing with crystal chandeliers, in order to hold high Court and receive obeisance from the magnates left behind in the chapel, who were now marshalling themselves to file past the throne (Defilir-Cour) and lay their homage at the feet of their Majesties and the wedded pair. Having returned to the White or Throne Room, the Emperor and Empress, with the King and Queen of Saxony and Prince and Princess William of Prussia, took their stand beneath the golden canopy, supported on the right and left by the Princes and Princesses; their attendant dames and cavaliers behind. All being in readiness, the Emperor gave the sign; the door leading from the chapel flew open, and silently began to glide in a ceaseless stream of courtly company. The ladies of the Diplomatic Corps came first, who all curtsied lowly twice over to the



THE ROYAL MARRIAGE AT BERLIN: ARRIVAL OF THE NEWLY MARRIED PAIR AT THE GRAND SCHLOSS, POTSDAM.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

assembled Court, and silently disappeared, no one doing her part more deftly than the Chinese Ambassadors. These were followed by the Ambassadors and Ministers, with their various staffs. When the representatives of all the Powers had passed, all but the Crown Prince sat down to behold the rest of the multitude pass by. Preceding the Federal Council entered Field Marshal von Moltke, as first in rank among the high officials of the Realm, after Prince Bismarck. As he made his bow the Emperor rose and returned the courtesy, as also did all the Imperial House, with marked friendliness and respect.

Then came the banquet in the Hall of Knights. In the centre of the main or cross table sat the newly wedded pair, on the Princess's left being the Emperor, the Queen of Saxony, the Crown Prince of Sweden, and the German Crown Princess. On the left of the Royal bridegroom were the Empress, the King of Saxony, the Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Prince of Wales. The other guests were distributed in due order around. The health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by the Emperor.

Meanwhile the White Saloon was becoming crowded with the Diplomatic Corps and the other guests. Here presently the Emperor and the bride and bridegroom and the Princes and Princesses returned, and took their places under the golden canopy. The traditional Torch Dance began, which lasted late into the night, and concluded this wedding ceremonial. Our Special Artist made a Sketch of the Torch Dance (in German, Fackel-Tanz), which he had the honour of showing to their Majesties the Emperor and Empress next day. It is one of the Illustrations we publish this week. The venerable Emperor-King William I. here appears leading his newly-made grand-daughter, Princess William, ushered forward, through the assembled company in the splendid White

Saloon, by twelve Ministers of State or high officials of the Kingdom and Empire, each of whom bears a large wax candle, instead of a torch, agreeably to the old custom of the Hohenzollern Court. The bride wore a white satin robe, *en tablier*, trimmed with silver and Honiton lace, with bunches of myrtle and orange-blossoms fastened upon it, and with a spreading train of silver brocade. This dress was a present to her Royal Highness from Queen Victoria, and so was the ornament she wore on her breast, an oval miniature portrait, set in diamonds. After the Fackel-Tanz, which was rather a stately procession than a dance, the torch-bearers conducted Prince and Princess William to the Queen's room, where the torches were handed over to twelve pages, who would conduct the couple to their rooms. Here the crown worn by the Princess was taken off, to be safely returned to the Royal Treasury, while the Mistress of the Robes divided the Princess's garters, or ribbons supposed to represent them, among the ladies present. It is interesting to mention three wedding guests—first, the clerk of the village church at Dolzig, who was present at the bride's christening, and now eighty-seven years of age, was honoured with an invitation; and further, the bride's wet nurse, Frau Ofensetzermeister Kruschwitz, and her foster-sister, Mary. According to a custom of great antiquity, nurses keep the first pair of shoes worn by their nurselings, and hand them over to the bride at her wedding. Next day (Monday) at eleven o'clock, the Imperial family attended a special service in the Palace Chapel, and there was a grand banquet in the evening.

Our Special Artist's remaining Sketch represents the Royal pair next day entering the Schloss at Potsdam, which was the closing scene of the wedding. As we have before explained, they only take up a temporary abode in the Schloss till the Winter Palace is got ready for them, which will not be

for some months yet. In a few weeks their intention is to start on a sort of honeymoon tour, and they will visit some of the Courts of Europe, and perhaps go on as far as Italy.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

At a meeting of this institution held on the 3rd inst., at its house, John-street, Adelphi, rewards amounting to £370 were voted to the crews of life-boats for services rendered in February. The thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, were voted to the master of the steam-tug Daring, of Gravesend, and £18 to himself and his crew, in acknowledgment of their determined and highly laudable services in saving the crew of eleven men of the Norwegian barque Frigate Bird, which was in a sinking state on the Goodwin Sands during a south-west gale on Dec. 15. Other rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts, and payments amounting to £1800 were made on different life-boat establishments. The receipt of various contributions was announced at the meeting; including £1000 from friends, for a life-boat to be named the Ephraim and Hannah Fox, which is to be stationed on the Yorkshire coast; £600 from Mr. E. Armitage, R.A., to defray the cost of a life-boat to be named the Farnley, and £17 from the Canteen Fund of H.M.S. Himalaya, per Lieutenant Neate, R.N. Three new life-boats were ordered to be sent to the coast.

The annual meeting of the institution is to be held at Willis's Rooms next Thursday, under the presidency of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland.